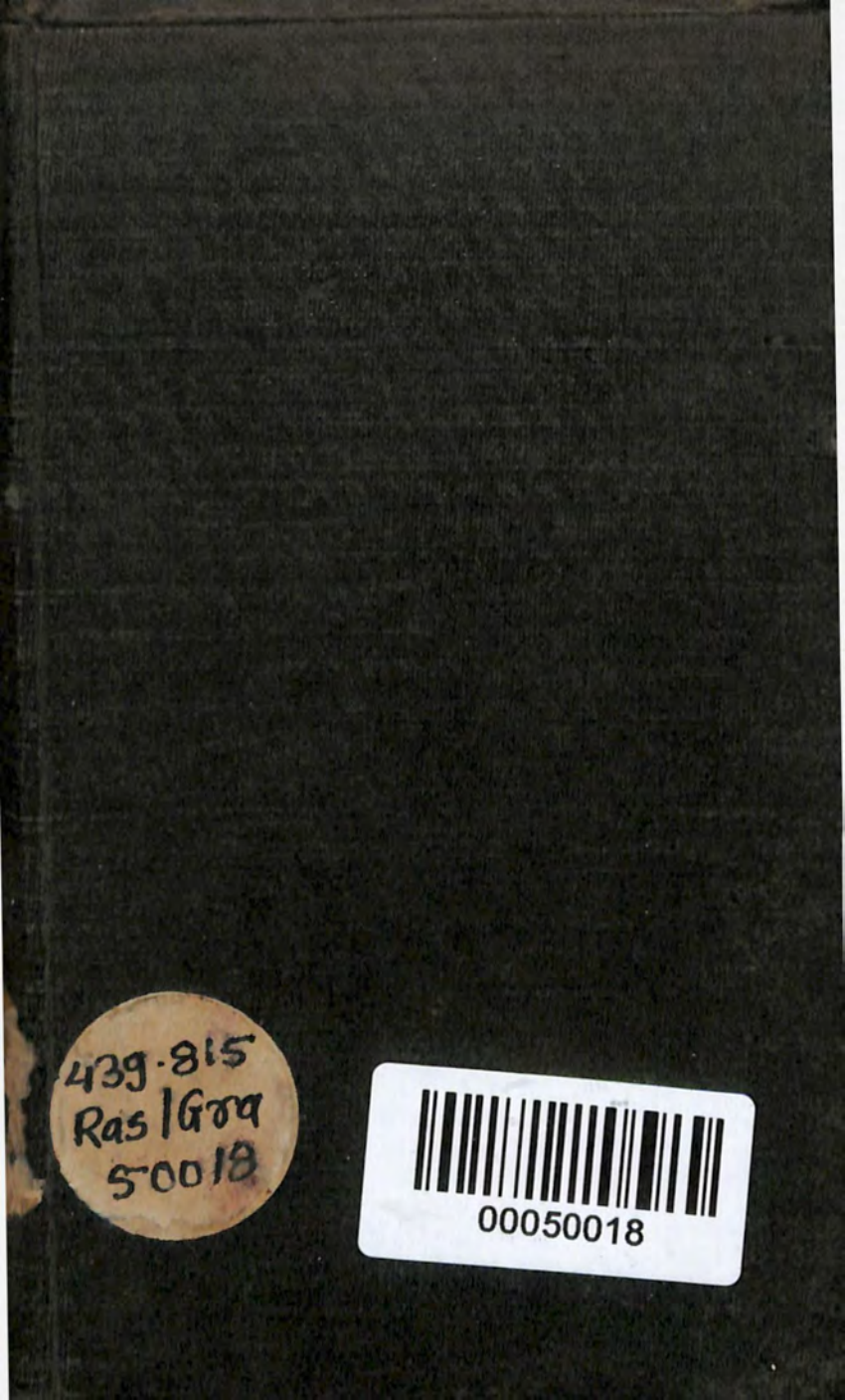
439.815
Ras/Gra
50018
00050018

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 02 January, 2016

A 50018

GRAMMAR

OF THE

DANISH LANGUAGE

FOR THE USE

OF

ENGLISHMEN,

TOGETHER WITH EXTRACTS IN PROSE AND VERSE.

BY

ERASMUS RASK,

PROFESSOR AND LIBRARIAN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, AND MEMBER OF SEVERAL LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Ax 421

COPENHAGEN.

PRINTED BY *J. H. SCHULTZ,* DIRECTOR,

PRINTER TO THE COURT AND TO THE UNIVERSITY.

SOLD BY THE SAME, AS ALSO BY MR. BRUMMER, BOOKSELLER TO THE UNIVERSITY.

1830.

111.615
Ro./Gn.
50018

PREFACE.

Nearly **30** *years have now elapsed, since Capt. Fr. Schneider published his Danish Grammar for the use of Englishmen, during which time no other attempt has been made in English, to describe the structure of the Danish in a more satisfactory way, or to assist the English learner in acquiring a more accurate knowledge of this language; although it has been very considerably enriched and improved, and its Literature greatly enlarged and cultivated during this period. But even for the time when it was composed, Capt. Schneiders Grammar was a very imperfect one; for besides the general inaccuracy of the rules, the carelessness of the spelling and translation of the Danish words, and the utter tastelessness*

in the arrangement and appearance of the text, it is totally devoid of system. Though if the language itself follows a system, as in fact every language may be supposed to do, or it could not be spoken by a whole nation, that system should appear in the Grammar, or the Grammar must be acknowledged to be deficient in the most material point, its chief object being to exhibit a view of the system of speech adopted by the nation. This system, however, is seldom so evident in any language, that there may not be formed many different ideas of it, and consequently many different plans may be laid down for a Grammar of one and the same language. That which I have here adopted is, for the greatest part the same as that of the Icelandic, as also of the Frisic and the Anglosaxon Grammars which I have published. The internal structure of all these, and indeed also of the other languages of the Gothic stock, appears to be nearly the

same, though less evident in the Danish than in the ancient dialects; and it may be an assistance to the learned inquirer, to find them all exhibited from the same point of view. But even to those who merely study the language, in order to be able to read a book in it, or to use it in conversation, it will be convenient to find a true and tolerably complete system of inflection and formation of words in the Grammar; for although the study may appear easier, if the Grammar offer merely some loose or detached remarks, together with a variety of examples; yet this is merely concealing the difficulty, making the knowledge thus acquired deficient, and, consequently, the road much longer, as it obliges the learner by dint of long experience and use to deduce the rules himself, for which he vainly seeks in his Grammar.

As to the nature of this system, I am happy to find it agree so closely with that of Mr. John Grant in his Gram-

mar of the English language. In order, however, not to write a large and crabbed volume on an easy and elegant tongue, I have carefully omitted reasoning about the system and the terms of Grammar. In the syntax, I fear, I have been rather too short, but this defect may easily be supplied in a new edition, should this first essay in any way be so happy as to meet with the encouragement of the public. Mr. Hansen at Christiania has published a separate treatise on this head of Danish Grammar. Perhaps also an explanation of the old poetical forms may be missed; in the notes however the reader will find the most remarkable difficulties of this description explained. In order to be short in the notes, I have sometimes marked the grammatical property of the words by a fraction, of which the numerator is intended to indicate the declension, or conjugation, and the denominator the class, or subdivision, to which the word belongs; f. i. 'Tjeneste $(\frac{1}{2})$' *signifies that*

the noun Tjeneste, *service, follows the first declension, common class, or is, in every respect, inflected like* Dame, *lady, p.* **20** *&* **21**; *likewise* 'befaler (¹/₁)' *signifies that the verb* jeg befaler, *I command, belongs to the first conjugation, first class, and is inflected like* jeg elsker, *I love, p.* **47**, *and so on.*

*With regard to the Literature, this place is much too limited to speak of it to any purpose; we have now translations of many celebrated works of English and American authors, as: Shakespear, Fielding, Sir Walter Scott, Cooper, Washington Irving &c. which may afford an easy and agreeable introduction to the Danish Literature; though translations in general are scarcely to be recommended to learners. Those who wish for a thorough knowledge of the Danish and Norwegian**)

*) *Throughout the kingdom of Norway, the Danish language, though pronounced with a peculiar accent, is used to this day, in speaking and writing, in the pulpit and in public affairs of every description. Several natives, however, since the*

authors till 1814, *may find sufficient information in Nyerup's & Kraft's* dansk-norske Literaturlexikon. *But a book which presents a view of the best authors, in the elegant branches of Literature, together with copious specimens of their writings, and with which every learner of Danish should be provided, is K. L. Rahbek's* danske Læsebog eller Exempelsamling *in* 2 *voll.* 8vo.

It may be proper still to add the names of the most celebrated authors of Da-

union with Sweden, seem to pride themselves particularly in calling it Norwegian, *nor is it to be denied that, even before the celebrated Holberg, the Norwegians had an honorable share in cultivating and improving it; but that its whole present form originated in Denmark is an historical fact beyond dispute.' From hence it was propagated to Norway, especially about the time of Luther's Reformation, when Literature and learning were in a very low state, and almost totally extinct in that country, and the old Norse greatly corrupted and dissolved into rustic dialects or provincialisms. Hence no attempt was ever made to translate the holy Scriptures into Norse, nor any polemical pamphlet either for or against the catholic party published, nor any sermons or works of instruction & education compiled, nor any law promulgated in Norwegian after that time.*

nish Grammars. The Rev. P. Syv wrote several works on this subject with great skill, and considerably improved the orthography, though his opponent strove very hard to defend the ffu *instead of* v *(f. i.* haffue *for* have) *and the diphthongs,* ia, ie, ay, ey *&c. Höjsgård discovered the true system of the ten vowels, and proposed the method of denoting them with single characters now again adopted by those who care to distinguish them. He also wrote a Grammar and a Syntax in separate volumes. Still more celebrated are Prof. J. Badens* Forelæsninger over det danske Sprog, *of which four editions have appeared. This was the first regular and complete Grammar of the Danish Language, and is still perhaps one of the best existing. Capt. Abrahamson wrote a very elaborate Danish Grammar for Germans, also of great merit; and Dichman a treatise on Orthography and a Grammar perhaps in rather too philosophical a style. Prof. S. N. J. Bloch published a Grammar for schools together*

with a treatise on Orthography, in which he differs from his predecessors, admitting the diphthongs and many mute vowels and consonants, but the second vol. of his Grammar, intended for the syntax never appeared. Prof. L. Nissen wrote another Grammar for schools, as also Prof. F. H. Guldberg. Besides these there were many smaller works published for schools, amongst which Thonboe's *and* Benzien's *are the most remarkable: the former has been reprinted several times, of the latter a second edition has recently appeared; this being the last, and containing also a syntax, is perhaps the best of the smaller works.*

Finally, I have to apologize much for my English stile, I ought not, perhaps, to have hazarded writing a book in this language, nor was it my intention to do so, when I began the work. The bookseller, who was the owner of Capt. Schneider's Grammar, merely wished me to prepare a new edition of that work, which I thought might be undertaken without

great presumption; but I was soon convinced of the utter faultiness) of the Grammar, and consequently of the necessity of almost writing a new one; I went on however chearfully mending she old work, until the bookseller, when the printing of the new edition was to begin, gave up the idea, thinking my alterations much too many and too hazarded or unnecessary. In order therefore not to lose the time and labor spent in preparing the most difficult part of the manuscript, I found myself obliged to look out for another bookseller, to undertake the publication, as a book of my own, leaving at the same time Capt. Schneider's work entirely out of sight, as far as could*

*) *As the reader may ask a proof of this hard censure, I shall merely quote the first line, where the author states that there are 28 letters in the Danish alphabet, though the large table immediately following contains only 27. The pronunciation of the first letter, A, is thus described: „Like the broad A in all, wall." The truth is the very reverse, for the broad English A is a sound never given to this letter in Danish.*

be done without rewriting the manuscript. If, after all these changes, the text of the book still reads tolerably well, the reader will, in great measure, be indebted for it to the able and learned translator of my Anglosaxon Grammar, Mr. B. Thorpe, who kindly undertook the tedious business of correcting one of the proofsheets throughout the volume.

PART 1.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. § The Danish alphabet consists of twenty-seven letters, viz.

Figure	Name	Power
A, a,	A,	a in *father, part.*
B, b,	Bé,	b.
C, c,	Cé,	s and k as in English.
D, d,	Dé,	d hard, and th flat.
E, e,	E,	French *é fermé & è ouvert.*
F, f,	Ef (eff),	f.
G, g,	Gé (ghe),	g in *go, give.*
H, h,	Hâ (hô),	h aspirated.
I, i,	I (ee),	ee in *bee*, i in *bill.*
J, j,	Jé (jod),	y consonant.
K, k,	Kâ (kô),	k.
L, l,	El,	l.
M, m,	Em,	m.
N, n,	En,	n.
O, o,	O,	o in *more, for.*
P, p,	Pé,	p.
R, r,	Er,	r.
S, s,	Es,	s hard.
T, t,	Té,	t.

Figure	Name	Power
U, u,	U (oo),	oo in *fool*, u in *full*.
V, v,	Vé,	v in *vein*, w in *howl*.
X, x,	Ex (eks),	x hard.
Y, y,	Y,	French *u* in *pure*, *nul*.
Å, å,	Å (ô)	a in *warm*, oa in *broad*.
Æ, æ,	Æ (ai),	a in *sale*, ai in *said*.
Ø, ø,	Ø,	French *eu fermé* in *peu*.
Ö, ö,	Ö,	French *eu ouvert* in *veuve*, œu in *cœur*, *œuf*.

2. § *Remarks on the alphabet.*

Q, q, (Ku, pron. *coo*) is here omitted, being not merely superfluous and useless, but even prejudicial to a faithful representation of the language, by obscuring the origin and affinity of words, f. i. *Kvinde*, woman, is derived from *Kone*, wife; *bekvem*, convenient, from *komme*, to come, (Fr. venir); *Kvartér*, a quarter of an hour, is also called *Kortér; Kvast*, tuft, is originally the same word as *Kóst*, broom; and *kvæle*, suffocate, the same as the Engl. *kill*. The Q is therefore justly rejected by the celebrated Grammarian P. Syv, as also by the learned Prof. S. N. J. Bloch in his *Danske Sproglære*, Odense 1817. It is however still used by some, but always followed by *v*, never by *u* in any Danish book, as: *Qvinde*, *beqvem*, *Qvarter*, &c.

Z, z, (Zet, pron. *sett*) has crept from the German orthography into a few words, which should be written by *s*, according to the true pro-

nunciation, as: *Zobel*, sable; *zire*, to adorn, better *Sobel*, *sire*.

Q, Z, and W are used in names of foreign origin, as are also the German vowels *ä*, *ü* (for *æ*, *y*); but these characters ought not to be inserted in the alphabet, never occurring in any Danish word.

Å has been, till the beginning of this century, commonly represented by *aa*, according to the old Lowgerm. orthography, but *å* is found in ancient Danish and Norwegian manuscripts: it's reintroduction, proposed by the celebrated Danish Grammarian Höjsgård 1743, later by Schlegel, Baden, Nyerup, Schrejber, Thonboe &c. has, in the last decennium, been realized in about thirty separate books or pamphlets by Prof. A. Gamborg, Mr. H. J. Hansen, Mr. N. M. Petersen, also by the author of these pages, and several anonymous writers. At all events the sound is simple, and continually interchanging with other simple vowels, (*a*, *æ*, *o*), in the inflection and derivation of words, f. i. *tæller*, to count, in the past tense *talde* or *tålde*, counted; *gå*, to go, *Gang*, gait, *gængse*, current, common; from *Får*, sheep, is derived *Færøerne*, the Farroeislands. Thus even in kindred dialects, as: *Vingård*, vineyard; *Tåre*, tear, Germ. Zähre; *Måned*, month, Germ. Monath; *åben*, open &c. Wherens *aa* is sometimes long *a*, sometimes even to be read in two syllables as: *Haarlem*, *Aaron*, *Kanaan*, *Knud Danaast*, the name of

a Danish Prince. As the learner however will find *aa* for *å* in most printed books hitherto published, we think it convenient to preserve that orthography in the succeeding pages.

Æ, like A, represents a simple vowel sound, and must never be separated or resolved into *ae*, which make distinct syllables, f. i. *bejae* (be-ya-e), affirm.

Ø and Ö are commonly confounded, so that Ø is used for both sounds in books printed in the Gothic type, *Ö* in those in the Roman character. The distinction proposed by Höjsgård, shall be adopted here, as it will greatly assist the student's memory in recollecting the genuine pronunciation.

3. § *Of Pronunciation.*

The double sound of some of the letters may create some difficulty.

The open *e* is exactly like the *æ*, but usually short, as *Herre*, gentleman, = *værre*, worse. The *é* fermé, or close *e*, is very frequent in Danish, but scarcely distinguishable in English, unless in such words as: *their*, *vein*, *veil*, which appear to sound a little different from: *there*, *vain*, *vale*.

In analogy with this, the open *o* sounds exactly like the *å* or *au*, but is generally short, as *Kaag*, boiling, like *Bog*, book. The close *o* is often used, where the English has the open one, as: *Bróder*, brother, &c.

E, O, I, U, Y have in general their close or broad sound at the end of syllables, whether long or short, f. i. *tre*, three; *lé-ve*, live; *Kо*, cow; *troværdig*, credible; *frі*, free; *Skrі-ve-rі*, (continual) writing; *synes*, seems; *ydermére*, moreover. There are however some few exceptions, as: *Stè-det*, the place; *Bò-gen*, the book; *vі*, we; *gùdelig*, religious (book), most of them because the consonant originally belonged to the preceding syllable.

For the cases when the syllable terminates in a consonant, there are scarcely any certain rules possible, although the open sound is perhaps the more frequent, f. i. *trende*, three (to each); *Konge*, king; *vinde*, to gain; *Guld*, gold; *gylden*, golden; especially before *ng*, *nd*, *lg*, *ld*. But *Ord*, a word; *Nórden*, the North, &c. are pronounced with long *ó*, almost as *Ored*, *Noreden*. *Med*, with, *for*, for, have the open short sound; *ved*, by, *stor*, great, have the close, even though *ved* also is short.

Sometimes *e*, *i*, *u* are doubled when long or close before a consonant in the same syllable; unfortunately this rule applies but to the cases, where the consonant following is *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, or *s*, f. i. *Piil*, arrow, but *hvіd* (never *hviid*) white; nor even regularly to all the cases mentioned, f. i. *Viin*, wine, but *min*, mine, the pronunciation in both cases being exactly alike (veen, meen). As soon as a vowel is added in the inflection of the words, the doubling ceases,

as: *Pilen*, the arrow, *Pile* arrows; *Vinen*, the wine, *Vine* wines. As there is little danger, that the reader should divide these *ee*, *ii*, *uu* into distinct syllables, we shall preserve this orthography, though very imperfect, as the most common; and in cases necessary, where it is not used, assist the learner, by placing accents over the vowels, (′) for the close or long sound and (‘) for the open or slender, as in French.

There are no diphthongs in Danish, but *aj*, *ej*, *oj*, *uj*, *öj*, even though written by some *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *ui*, *öi*, are pronounced with the open sound of the vowels and a distinct *y* consonant following, never like *ai*, *ei*, French *oi*, *ui* or the like, f. i. *ej*, not, sounds like Engl. *eye* or *I*; *Konvoj*, a convoy, like the verb *to convoy*, &c. Perhaps however the *j* is a little softer after the vowels than at the beginning of words. Even after *g* and *k* it is soft, f. i. *begjére*, desire; *kjédelig*, tedious; like the Engl. *guardian cure*, &c.

In like manner *av*, *ev*, *iv*, *ov*, *æv*, *øv* are pronounced as clear vowels followed by a distinct *v* consonant or rather *w*, for the *v* also is softer after the vowels than at the beginning, f. i. *tav*, was silent; *Brev*, letter; *stiv*, stiff; *Töv*, cable; *Ræv*, fox; *døv*, deaf. The sound of *w* is particularly observable, when another consonant follows, f. i. *tavs*, silent; *Evropa*, Europe; *stivne*, to stiffen; *hovne*, to swell; *Hævn*, revenge; *sovnig*, sleapy, drowsy.

Like *j* & *v* some other consonants have also a softer sound after the vowels than before them, thus *d* sounds like *dh*, Anglosaxon and Icel. ð, or Engl. flat *th* in *bathe*, when it concludes the word, or stands between two vowels, also when doubled, as *lad*, lazy, sluggish; *Fader*, father; *vædde*, lay a wager, &c. After *l*, *n*, *r*, it is scarcely perceptible in the common pronunciation, except as a peculiar emphasis on the vowel preceding.

G in similar cases has also a softer sound, which was formerly written *gh*, f. i. *Sag*, sake; *tage*, take. Sometimes after *e*, *ö* it is pronounced like *j* (or Engl. *y* cons.), f. i. *jeg*, *I*, sounds like *Vej*, way; and *Dögn*, a day and night, like *höjne*, to heighten.

The English sounds of *j*, *ch*, *sh*, *th* sharp are entirely foreign to the Danish language.

4. § *Of accentuation.*

In Danish there are six accents *(Tonehold)* or modes of pronouncing the vowels, three long and as many short ones, four of them are easy to understand and to apply, but the other two are difficult to exemplify in other languages:

the long are:	1) the trailing	as: *ok!*
	2) the advancing	— *oral.*
	3) the abrupt	— *(pro-noun?)*
the short are:	1) the rolling	— *worthy*, *love.*
	2) the running	— *torrent.*
	3) the rebounding	—

The rebounding is the abrupt shortened, but it must be learned by oral instruction; they are both very frequent in Danish, and very difficult to foreigners.

The abrupt takes place in almost all long monosyllables as: *Bârn*, child; *Been*, bone; *Bi*, bee; *Blôd*, blood; *Ur* (Uhr), watch; *sky*, shun; *Træ*, tree; *do*, die.

The rebounding in many short monosyllables, terminating in consonants, especially *nd*, *ng*, *ld*, *lg*, *rg*. Ex. *kàn*, can; *Kàm*, comb; *hèn*, away, up to; *slèm*, bad; *Skind*, skin; *ónd*, evil; *ung*, young; *Hyld*, eldertree; *Bælg*, husk, bellows; *Sorg*, sorrow. But many others have the running accent, as: *han*, he; *rank*, slim, tall; *Ven*, friend.

The advancing (or obtuse) is usual in pronouncing long vowels in dissyllables or polysyllables, as: *bärnagtig*, childish; *benig*, bony: *more*, divert; *Fure*, furrow; *lyde*, obey; *taale*, endure; *være*, be; *føre*, carry; *Hjörne*, corner.

The running (or sharp) is usual with short and sharp vowels in dissyllables, especially before double consonants, as: *Klasse*, class; *hellig*, holy; *ikke*, not; *begge*, both; *Odde*, point of land; *Fusker*, bungler; *hyggelig*, comfortable; *tækkelig*, neat; *Børste*, a brush; *Smörrebrød*, bread and butter.

The trailing and the rolling occurr but rarely; the former mostly in interjections and contracted monosyllables, as: *a!* ah! *o!* oh! *Fa'r*,

father, *Mo'r*, mother; the latter especially when a short vowel is followed by *rd*, as: *myrde*, to murder; *værdig*, worthy; sometimes *ld* produces the same effect, but never *v* as in English.

As to the position or place of the accent *(Tonefald-et)*, the Danish also differs widely from the English. In words of northern origin, the first radical syllable usually bears the emphasis, as: *væsentlig*, essential; *Gjérrighed*, avarice; *tydelig*, evident; *betydelig*, considerable; *Ubetydelighed*, insignificancy; *Rèntekammeret*, the Exchequer; but: *agtværdig*, worthy of esteem; *retfærdig*, just; *Kobenhàvn*, Copenhagen; *Bornhòlm*, *Kristjansstàd*, *Frideriksdàl*, *Hofmansgàve*, &c.

Words derived from the southern languages have often the stress on the last, as: *Karaván*, caravan, *Bibliotekár*, librarian; *Karaktér*, character; *Filosofi*, philosophy; *Religión*, religion; *Sekretær*, secretary, *Direktør*, director; *Natúr*, nature; *Matematìk*, mathematics, &c. When the french *e* mute is preserved in Danish, it never receives any emphasis, but sounds like short *e* at the end of Danish words, f. i. *en Terràsse*, a terrace, not *Terrassé*; *Artìkkel*, article &c. But usually it is thrown away entirely, though sometimes written according to a false orthography, serving merely to confound the learner, by disguising the true pronunciation.

5. § *Of the spelling.*

There is a great dispute among the Danish orthographists about the manner of spelling foreign words. As the Italians write *tesauro*, the Spaniards *accion*, the French *caractère*, *monarque*, the English *Bachelor*, *author*, *analogy*, &c. in spite of the Greek and Roman usage, so it seems but just that the Danes should be at liberty, to spell such words in their own writings according to their own pronunciation. In fact Prof. Bloch in his Dan. Gram. has adopted *f* for *ph*, as *Filosof*, philosopher; and it is pretty common to write, *Monárk*, *Mekánikus*, *Maskine* &c. We shall adopt also the *t* for *th*, though less frequent, the *th* being very apt to mislead the English student, f. i. *Matemātiker*, Mathematician. It is very common also to write *k* for *c*, whenever it has this sound, and only preserve *c* where, according to it's name, it sounds like *s*, f. i. *Akademí*, *Specier*.

As tc the division of words into syllables, the learner must observe, that *j* is always referred to the preceding vowel, which is in these cases constantly pronounced short & sharp, f. i. *Vej-e*, ways, not *Ve-je*. The other consonants are usually referred to the vowel following, when single; or divided between the preceding and succeding vowel, when more than one, no care being taken to distinguish the radical parts from the accessories, but in compound words, f.

i. *Da-ge*, days, from *Dag*, day, but *for-ud-si-ge*, foretell, from *for-ud*, beforehand, and *sige*, tell, say.

Though the Danish orthography is doubtful in many cases, yet the leading principle is evidently to express the sound as nearly as possible; and, where the sound may be expressed in two different ways, to adopt the spelling, that agrees the most with etymology, f. i. *skærpe*, to sharpen, from *skarp*, sharp, not *skjerpe*, although it would express the same sound; *skjenke*, to pour in, from Icel. *skènkja*, Germ. *schenken*, not *skænke*, because not derived from *Skank*, shank. *Saald (Sâld)*, a sieve, because the verb is *sælde*, to sift, not *Sold*, which is another word, meaning *wages*, from whence *Soldát*, a soldier.

Before *a*, *å*, *o*, *u*, *e*, the consonants *k* and *g* are always hard, like as in *cow*, *gown*, and in order to produce the sound in *cure*, *guard*, a *j* must be inserted, as *en Skjald*, a bard; *en Kjole*, a coat; *skjule*, conceal; *gjaldt*, was worth, cost; *Gjéd*, goat; *gjórde*, made; but before *æ*, *ö*, *ø*, *y*, *i*, *k* and *g* take always the softer sound, and no *j* should be inserted, as: *kær*, dear; (Lat. *carus*), *Kön*, sex, gender, (Lat. *genus*); *København*, Copenhagen; but many people, not being aware of this rule, will insert the *j* even in these cases, and write *kjær*, or *kjer*, *Kjön*, *Kjøbenhavn* &c. It is however acknowledged erroneous, to insert the *j*, when the primitive is a Danish word, which has *ka*, *ko*, *ku*, *ga*, *go*, *gu* without *j*; f. i.

at kjempe or *kjæmpe* for *kæmpe*, to fight, combat, would be a fault, because the primitive is *Kamp*, combat; in the same manner we write *kæmme*, to comb; from *Kam*, a comb; *skød*, shot, from *at skyde*, to shoot, and *et Skud*, a shot; *gød*, poured, from *gyde*, (Germ. *goss*), not *kjæmme*, *skjød*, *gjød*.

It is a great advantage in the Danish orthography, that every noun substantive is written with a capital letter at the beginning, as numbers of words, else perfectly alike, are thereby easely distinguished at the first view. Ex.

(*en*) *Tale*, a speech,	(*at*) *tale*, to speak,
(*en*) *Bör*, a bier,	(*jeg*) *bör*, I must, ought,
(*en*) *Tro*, faith,	*tro*, faithful,
(*en*) *Flöj*, weathercock,	*flöj*, flew,
(*et*) *Önske*, a wish,	(*at*) *önske*, to wish,
Vande, waters,	(*at*) *vande*, to water.

On the other hand adjectives of national names are usually written with small initials, contrary to the English usage, as: *dansk*, Danish; *norsk*, Norwegian; *svensk*, Swedish; *hollandsk*, Dutch; *engelsk*, English; *angelsaksisk*, Anglosaxon.

Those who wish to see an analysis of the sounds of the Danish and of the principal points of it's orthography, may consult the editor's essay: Forsøg til en videnskabelig dansk Retskrivningslære med Hensyn til Stamsproget og Nabosproget, København 1826, published as the first volume of *Tidsskrift for nordisk Oldkyndighed*.

PART 2.

INFLECTION OF WORDS.

6. § Articles.

Properly speaking the articles, *(Kjendeord)* form no part of speech, being all pronouns originally, but as many nouns never are uttered without some article, a previous knowledge of them may be desirable. They are moreover sometimes composed with the nouns, and have than a considerable influence on the declension. Fortunately in Danish the articles also distinguish genders and numbers like adjectives; and it would greatly assist the student's memory in recollecting the puzzling distinction of gender, if he would make it a rule, never to utter nor think to himself a detached noun without its proper article.

The Danish admits but af two genders *(Kön)*, viz. the neuter *(Intetkönnet)* and the common *(Fælleskönnet)*; the latter including the masculine *(Hankönnet)* and the feminine *(Hunkönnet)*; but even these two were formerly distinguished, there being three genders (neut. masc. & fem.) in the old mothertongue, the Icelandic, of which many traces are left in the structure of the modern language.

The numbers *(Talformerne)* are the usual two, the singular *(Entallet)* and the plural *(Flértallet)*.

There are three articles in Danish, one indefinite *(ubestemt)* and two definite *(bestemte)*, the one for substantive nouns, the other for adjectives.

The *indefinite* article has merely two forms, viz. *et* before a noun of the neuter, and *en* before one of the common gender, it has no plural. Being derived from the numeral *eet, een*, one, it is pronounced with *é* close, though short.

Ex.	neutr.	com.
sing.	*et Land*, a country,	*en Stol*, a chair
plur.	*Lande*, countries,	*Stole*, chairs.

The *definite article of nouns substantive* is *et* in the neuter, *en* in the common, and *-ne (ene)* in the plur. of both genders; it is pronounced with open *è* in the sing, and always added to the nouns, as:

sing. *Land-et*, the country, *Stol-en*, the chair,
plur. *Lande-ne*, the countries, *Stole-ne*, the chairs.

It is derived from the demonstrative pron. *hint* (Icel. *hitt), hin*, pl. *hine*, that, yon;

The *def. art. of adjectives* is *dèt* in the neut. *dèn* in the com. and *dé* in the plur. of both genders, always placed before the adj. as a separate word, as:

sing.	*det skönne (Land)*,	the fine (country),
plur.	*de skönne (Lande)*,	the fine (countries);
sing.	*den gamle (Stol)*,	the old (chair),
plur.	*de gamle (Stole)*,	the old (chairs).

This last one is nothing but the demonstra-

tive pronoun, but when used as an article it looses all emphasis.

Nouns substantive.

Of Gender.

In Danish, as in most other languages, it is impossible to give perfectly satisfactory rules for the gender of nouns, nevertheless the following observations may be useful to the learner.

7. § *Neuters* are 1) the names of countries and cities, metals and letters, as: *det frugtbare Danmark*, fertile Denmark; *det smukke London*, fine London; *det ny Jerusalem*, the new Jerusalem; *Paris* &c. *Guld*, gold; *Sølv*, silver; *Jærn*, iron; *Bly*, lead; *et stórt E*, a capital E; *at skrive En et X for et U*, literally: to write one an X for a U (meaning the figure V), or ten for five, ↄ: to impose upon one, make him work or pay double.

2) Most monosyllabic nouns of action, formed of verbs, without any additional termination, as: *et Køb* (or *Kjøb)*, a bargain, from *købe*, to buy; *et Salg*, a sale; *et Spring*, a leap; *et Tryk*, a thrust; *et Skud*, a shot.

Those in *ang* and *gt* are excepted, as *en Sang*, a song; *en Gang*, a going, a time; *en Agt*, intention; *en Tugt*, discipline, and a few others: *en Stríd*, a contest, strife; *en Drik*, a drink; *en Hjælp*, a help, assistance, which are of the common gender.

3) Derivative nouns in *-erí*, as: *Bryderí*, trouble; *Frierí*, courtship; and those in *-skab* signifying a situation or relation, as: *Broderskab-et*, the fraternity; *Adelskab*, nobility; *Venskab*, friendship.

8. § To the *common* gender belong 1) most names of persons and dignities, sciences, animals, trees and plants. Ex:

en Mand, a man,
en Konge, a king,
en Smed, a smith,
en Teologi, divinity,
en Hest, a horse,
en Torsk, a cod-fish,
en Ko, a cow,
en Slange, a snake,
en Eeg, an oak,
en Tórn, a thorn,
en Tulipán, a tulip,
en Kvinde, a woman,
en Dronning, a queen,
en Jórdemoder, a midwife,
en Logik, logic,
en Gaas, a goose,
en Myre, an ant,
en Kalv, a calf,
en Firbeen, a lizard,
en Bøg, a beech,
en Rose, a rose,
en Tusendskön, amaranth.

There are however some exceptions to this rule, *a)* especially compound words, of which the last part is a neuter; f. i. *et Mandfolk*, a man, *et Fruentimmer*, a woman; *et Daadyr*, a doe; *et Rensdyr*, a raindeer; *et Pæretræ*, a peartree.

b) Some names of living beings determined to comprize both sexes, as: *et Menneske*; man (homo); *et Folk*, people; *et Barn*, a child; *et Asen*, *et Æsel*, an ass; *et Bæst*, a beast; *et Dyr*, an animal; *et Fæ*, a brute; *et Kvæg*, (a) cattle; *et Får*, a sheep; *et Lam*, a lamb; *et Kid*, a

kid; *et Nod*, a neat; *et Hors*, *et Øg*, a jade; *et Føl*, a colt; *et Svin*, a swine; *et Egern*, a squirrel.

2) Derivative nouns in: *de*, *dom*, *hed*, *ing*, *ning*, *else*, *sel*, *t*, *st*, *en*, as: *Höjde*, height; *Brédde*, breadth; *en Guddom*, a godhead; *Trældom*, slavery; *Hvídhéd*, whiteness; *Hurtighed*, swiftness; *Forandring*, change; *Læsning*, reading; *Slægtning*, a relation; *Begyndelse*, beginning; *Forkortelse*, abbreviation; *Indførsel*, importation; *Vækst*, growth; *Hugst*, cutting (of trees); *Skrigen*, a crying; *Løben*, a running, Also those in *-skab*, denoting qualities, as: *en Egenskab*, a quality; *en Ondskab*, malice.

3) Foreign words in *-tor*, *-ist*, *án*, *ón*, *isme*, *tét*. Ex. *Konduktor*, *Rigorist*, *Lutherán*, *Kujón* (coward), *Kalkón*, (turkey), *Revisión*, *Terrorisme*, *Prioritét*, except *et Universitét*.

9. § Words that are composed take the gender of the last part, as: *et Birketræ*, a birch-tree; *et Mórbærtræ*, a mulberrytree; *Mesterstykke*, a masterpiece; *en Solvtallerken*, a silver-plate; *en Hovedpunkt*, a main point. Except *et Bogstav*, a letter, *et Maaltid*, a meal; *et Vidnesbyrd*, a testimony; from *en Stav*, *en Tid*, *en Byrd*.

It is to be observed that the following words change their significations with their genders:

of the neuter gender:	*of the common gender:*
et Ark, a sheet (of paper),	*en Ark*, an ark,
et Bid, a bite,	*en Bid*, a morsel,
et Brud, a breach,	*en Brúd*, a bride,

et Buk, a bow (bou),	*en Buk*, a He-goat,
et Digt, a poem,	*en Digt*, a fiction, tale,
et Flór, a gauze,	*en Flór*, prosperity,
et Følge, retinue, train,	*en Følge*, consequence *),
et Gran, a grain,	*en Gran*, a pine,
et Leje, a couch, bed,	*en Leje*, hire,
et Læg, a fold, dogsear,	*en Læg*, calf of the leg,
et Lod, half an ounce,	*en Lod*, a lot, share,
et Mode, an assembly,	*en Mode*, a fashion,
et Nød, a neat,	*en Nød*, need, distress,
and	*en Nød*, (sharp), a nut,
et Raad, an advice, counsil,	*en Raad*, a counsellor(title),
et Skrift, a book, work,	*en Skrift*, a handwriting
et Snært, a stroke of a whip,	*en Snært*, the lash, cord,
et Spand, a set of horses, a span,	*en Spand*, a bucket,
et Söm, an (iron) nail,	*en Söm*, a seam,
et Ting, a court of justice,	*en Ting*, a thing,
et Tryk, a thrust,	*en Tryk*, a print,
et Værge, a weapon,	*en Værge*, a trustee.

Several words are of doubtful gender, as: *en Punkt*, or *et Punkt*, a point; *en Trold*, or *et Trold*, a giant, goblin.

The word *et Bogstav*, a letter, was formerly of the common gender, and is still used thus in some biblical and adverbial phrases, as: *Bogstaven ihjelslaar, men Aanden gjör levende. At tage noget efter Bogstaven*, to take something literally. *Et Sted*, a place, was likewise of the common gender, and this is preserved in many adverbs, as: *isteden*, in the place (of it), *anden-*

*) The verb *følge* is not only *to follow*, but also *to attend, accompany one.*

steds, elsewhere, *nogensteds*, anywhere, somewhere, *ingensteds*, nowhere. *En Taage*, a mist, is called *et Taag*, by the common people in Funen, hence in the cultivated language the phrase: *at gaa hen i Taaget*, literally: *to walk away in the mist*, i. e. to be in a brown study.

10. § *Of the declension of nouns.*

The Danish nouns *(Navneord)* admit but of few inflections, viz. the two numbers (mentioned p. 13), and two cases *(Forholdsformer)* in each, viz. the nominative *(Nævneformen)* and the genitive *(Ejeformen)* just as in English; but the formation of these inflections is a good deal more varied.

In this respect the nouns are divided into two orders or declensions, the one more simple in it's inflection, the other more complex. The simple order contains all substantives ending in short *e;* the complex comprizes all the rest. The former follows one invariable rule in forming the numbers and cases, adding always *r* in the plural, and *s* in the genitive of each number, without distinction of gender; the latter is subdivided into three classes, originally assigned for the three genders, the first forming the plur. like the sing.; the second by adding *-e;* the third by adding *-er*. The following table may serve as a synopsis of the whole system:

Simple order.		*Complex order.*		
Sing. N.	-e	class 1. -e	cl. 2. -e	cl. 3. -e
G.	-s	-s	-s	-s
Plur. N.	-r	-e	-e	-er
G.	-rs	-s	-es	-ers

But when the definite article is added, it requires that in the genitive *s* be taken away from the noun and added to the article; as also the observation of some rules of euphony, when a final *e* of the noun would meet with the *e* of the article. I shall therefore exhibit the paradigms in their compound or definite as well as in their simple or indefinite form, in order to give the reader a complete idea of all the inflections, of which they are susceptible.

11. § *The simple order.*

Though this order forms only one declension, yet on account of the def. article it may be divided into two classes, the one for the neuter, the other for the common gender.

As paradigms may serve: *et Hjærte*, a heart; *en Konge*, a king; *en Dame*, a lady; which are thus declined:

Indefinitely

	neuter class	common class	
Sing. N.	*et Hjærte,*	*en Konge,*	*en Dame,*
G.	*et Hjærtes,*	*en Konges,*	*en Dames,*
Plur. N.	*Hjærter,*	*Konger,*	*Damer,*
G.	*Hjærters,*	*Kongers,*	*Damers,*

Definitely

Sing. N.	*Hjærte-t,*	*Konge-n,*	*Dame-n,*
G.	*Hjærte-ts,*	*Konge-ns,*	*Dame-ns,*
Plur. N.	*Hjærter-ne,*	*Konger-ne,*	*Damer-ne,*
G.	*Hjærter-nes,*	*Konger-nes;*	*Damer-nes.*

In like manner are declined:

et Rige, a kingdom, *en Løve*, a lion, *en Løvinde*, a lioness,
et Æble, an apple, *en Abe*, an ape, *en Tudse*, a toad,
et Mærke, a mark, *en Hane*, a cock, *en Hönc*, a hen,
et Løfte, a promise, *en Have*, a garden, *en Pære*, a pear,
et Møde, a meeting, *en Fjende*, an enemy, *en Krone*, a crown,
et Stykke, a piece, *en Herre*, a master, *en Stavelse*, a syllable.

The final *e* receives the open sound (è), whenever a consonant is added.

The article looses its original *e* (before the *t* and *n)* anywhere in this declension.

Bónde, a farmer, peasant, changes the vowel in the plural, *Bönder*, *Bönderne.*

Words signifying a title, and ending in *-e*, lose this *e*, when prefixed to a name, as *Kong Frederik den sjette*, King Frederic the sixth; *Fyrst Edvard*, Prince Edward; *Grev Bernstorff*, Count Bernstorff; *Herr Møller*, Mr. Møller; *Fru Skibsted*, Mrs. Skibsted. There are however several exceptions to this rule, as the word *Kammerherre*, Chamberlain, and female titles in *-inde*, as *Grevinde*, countess, &c. which are never abbreviated.

The old form of the article in the neuter gen. sing. was *-ens* (not *ets*), hence instead of *Hjærtets* we say *Hjærtens* in some old phrases, as: *min Hjærtens Ven*, the friend of my heart. Thus also of *Menneske*, man, instead of the usual defin. gen. *Menneskets*, we say *Menneskens*, in the bibl. expressions *Menneskens Sön*, the son of man; *Menneskens Börn*, mankind. In the def. plur. we often say *Menneskene* instead of *Menneskerne*.

Derivative words in *dömme* likewise often reject the plural *r* before the defin. art.; f. i. *Hertugdömmene*, instead of *Hertugdömmerne*.

Tilfælde, accident, case, and *Søskende*, brother and sister, receive absolutely no *-r* in the plural.

Et Öje, an eye, forms *Öjne*, (formerly *Öjen*) in the plur., gen. *Öjnes*, defin. *Öjnene*, *Öjnenes*.

Et Øre, an ear, forms *Øren*, or *Ører*, gen. *Ørens* or *Ørers*, defin. *Ørerne* (*Ørene*), *Ørernes* (*Ørenes*).

En Oxe, an ox, forms in the plur. *Oxer*, (*Øxne*, *Øxen*).

Of the common gender there are two exceptions, viz. *en Penge*, a coin, medal, money, and *en Líge*, an equal; which receive no r in the plur., so that the indef. plur. of both is like the sing., and the def. form of *Penge*, *Penge-ne-s*; but *Líge* is defective in the def. plur., perhaps because it might be confounded with: *Líg-ene*, from *Líg*, a corpse.

12. § *The complex order.*

This order must be divided into three classes according to the three manners of forming the plural, though not agreeing exactly with the genders in the modern language. As examples let us take *et Dýr*, an animal, deer; *en Dag*, a day; *en Sag*, a thing.

Indefinitely

	1st class	2d class	3d class
Sing. N.	*et Dyr,*	*en Dag,*	*en Sag,*
G.	*et Dyrs,*	*en Dags,*	*en Sags,*
Plur. N.	*Dyr*	*Dage,*	*Sager,*
G.	*Dyrs,*	*Dages,*	*Sagers,*

Definitely

Sing. N.	*Dyr-et,*	*Dag-en,*	*Sag-en,*
G.	*Dyr-ets,*	*Dag-ens,*	*Sag-ens,*
Plur. N.	*Dyr-ene,*	*Dage-ne,*	*Sager-ne,*
G.	*Dyr-enes;*	*Dage-nes;*	*Sager-nes.*

In like manner are declined:

et Ark, a sheet, *en Fisk*, a fish, *en Dyd*, a virtue,
et Slag, a blow, *en Fugl*, a bird, *en Frugt*, a fruit,
et Baand, a ribbon, *en Vej*, a way, *en Dronning*, a queen,
et Aar, a year, *en Stav*, a staff, *en Aand*, a spirit,
et Rór, a rudder, *en Hest*, a horse, *en Aa*, a brook,
et Skridt, a pace, *en Hund*, a dog, *en Sandhed*, a truth.

13. § *General remarks.*

In each of these classes there are some words, having a short vowel, followed by a single consonant, which double the final consonant, as soon as a termination beginning with

a vowel is added. Ex. of the 1st class *et Kar*, a vessel, def. *Karr-et*, pl. *Karr-ene; et Lam*, a lamb, *Lamm-et*, &c.; *et Söm*, an iron nail, *Sömm-et; et Led*, a joint, *Ledd-et; et Lod*, half an ounce, *Lodd-et; et Æg*, an egg, *Æg-get.* Of the 2d class *en Bæk*, a rivulet, plur. *Bække*, def.. *Bækk-en*, pl. *Bække-ne; en Blok*, a block, pl. *Blokke*, &c.; *en Hat*, a hat, pl. *Hatte*; *en Top*, a top, *Toppe; en Straf*, punishment, *Straffe; en Rigdom*, riches, *Rigdomme; en Træl*, a slave, *Trælle; en Væg*, a wall, *Vægge.* Of the 3d class *en Nød*, a nut, pl. *Nødder; en Almanak*, a calender, *Almanakker; en Fabrik*, a manufacture, *Fabrikker; en Ven*, a friend, *Venner.*

When a word of the com. gend. belongs to the first class, it takes of course the com. art. *-en*, &c. instead of the neut. *-et* in the sing. def. & indef. as: *en Fejl*, a fault, *en Fejls*, *Fejl-en*, *Fejlens*, pl. *Fejl-ene.* Thus also *en Sild*, a herring; *en Krabs*, a crayfish, *en Løg*, an onion; *en Lus*, a louse; *en Mus*, a mouse; *en Sko*, a shoe; *en Aal*, an eel; but *en Alen*, a yard, ell, scarcely ever receives the affixed article. Likewise, when a word of the neut. gend. belongs to the 2. or 3. class, which is still more frequently the case, it merely takes the neuter article without any further deviation. Ex. of the 2d cl. *et Land*, a country, *et Lands*, def. *Land-et*, *Land-ets*, plur. *Lande-ne*; thus also *et Bord*, table, *Bordet; et Hus (Huus)*, a

house, *Hus-et*; *et Bjærg*, a mountain, *Bjærget*; *et Hav*, a sea, *Havet*. Of the 3d cl. *et Bevis*, a proof, def. *Bevis-et*, pl. *Bevis-er-ne*; *et Begréb*, a conception, idea, *Begrébet*; *et Papír*, a paper, *Papíret*; *et Biblioték*, a library, *Bibliotékel*; *et Universitét*, a University, *Universitétet*; *et Venskab*, a friendship, *Venskabet*; *et Hoved*, a head, *Hovedet*; *et Hul*, a hole, def. *Hullet*, pl. *Huller-ne*.

For the other remarks necessary, we must consider each of these classes separately.

14. § *The first class.*

To this class belong, besides of those already mentioned, a number of primitive monosyllables of the neuter gender, as:

et Been, a bone,
et Bind, a cover,
et Brød, a loaf,
et Folk, a people,
et Frø, a seed,
et Faar, a sheep,
et Fæ, a brute,
et Gran, a grain,
et Gryn, a grain of grits,
et Hjul, a wheel,
et Horn, a horn,
et Jærn, an iron,
et Knæ, a knee,
et Korn, a grain,
et Krus, a mug,
et Kræ, a creature,
et Kær, a pool,
et Lav (Laug), a guild,
et Lys, a candle,
et Laag, a lid,
et Løv, a leaf,
et Ord, a word,
et Pund, a pound,
et Seyl, a sail,
et Skaar, a sherd,
et Sprog, a language,
et Straa, a straw,
et Sværd, a sword,
et Staab, a cup,
et Saar, a wound,
et Tag, a roof,
et Taarn, a tower,
et Aag, a yoke,
et Øg, a jade,

A considerable number of monosyllabic derivatives of the verbs, cf. p. 15, as: *et Brùd*, a breach; *et Bùd*, a commandment, a message; *et Liv*, a life; *et Hik*, a hickup, sob; *et Kys*, a kiss; *et Haab*, a hope; *et Knæk*, a crack; *et Tag*, a gripe; *et Trìn*, a step; *et Slag*, a blow; *et Ridt*, a riding; from *bryde*, break; *byde*, command, *léve*, live; &c.

Some of the primitives change the vowel in the plural, as: *en Gaas*, a goose, pl. *Gæs*, pronounced sharp, whence the def. form sing. *Gaas-en*, pl. *Gæssene; en Mand*, a man, pl. *Mænd;* an irregular change takes place in *et Barn*, a child, plur. *Börn.*

15. § *The second class.*

There are some primitive neuters of this class, as *et Brev*, a letter, pl. *Breve; et Blad*, a leaf, *Blade; et Skib*, a vessel, *Skibe; et Bad*, a bath, *Bade; et Vand*, a water, *Vande; et Skab*, a cupboard, *Skabe;* but by far the greater number are original masculines, as: *en Baad*, a boat, (Icel. *bátr)*, plur. *Baade; en Krop*, a body, *Kroppe; en Skik*, a custom, *Skikke; en Dreng*, a boy, *Drenge; en Dal*, a valley, (Icel. *dalr)*, *Dale; en Bom*, a bar, *Bomme; en Steen*, a stone, *Stene; en Stilk*, a stalk, *Stilke;* and some few original feminines, as *en Lov*, a law, pl. *Love; en Sol*, a sun, *Sole.*

Some dissyllables in *el*, *er*, suffer a contraction in the plur. as *et Kammer*, a chamber,

closet, pl. *Kamre*, def. *Kammer-et*, pl. *Kamre-ne; et Offer*, a sacrifice, pl. *Offere* or *Ofre; en Ager*, a field, *Agre; en Finger*, a finger, *Fingre; en Hammer*, a hammer, *Hamre, en Engel*, an angel, *Engle; en Himmel*, heaven, sky, *Himle.* The def. art. rarely requires this contraction in the sing. as: *Himlen*, in the acceptation *providence*, otherwise *Himmelen*, *Hammeren* &c.

Masc. derivatives in *-er* do not admit the contraction in the plur., but constantly reject the plural termination *-e*, when the art. is affixed, as *en Græker*, a greek, pl. *Grækere*, def. sing. *Grækeren*, pl. *Grækerne*, thus also *Skræder*, taylor; *Væver*, weaver, &c.

Some few admit a change of vowel in the pl.

en Fader, pl. *Fædre; en Móder*, pl. *Mødre;*
en Bróder, pl. *Brødre; en Datter (Dotter)*, pl. *Døtre.*

16. § *The third class*

contains some few primitive neuters, as *et Træ*, a tree, pl. *Træer; et Töj*, a stuff, pl. *Töjer; et Sted*, a place, *Stèder*; and all derivatives in *-í, eri*, as *et Parti*, a faction, party, pl. *Partier; et Bryggerí*, a brewhouse, *Bryggerier; et Bogtrykkerí*, a printing-office, *Bogtrykkerier.* Also some original masculines, as *Gud*, god, pl. *Guder; en Ret*, a court of justice, a dish, *Retter; en Le*, a scythe, *Leer; en Sti*, a path, *Stier; en By*, a town, a village, *Byer; en Bekjendt*, an acquaintance, *Bekjendter.*

But especially a great number of original feminines, as: *en Saga*, en old Icelandic history, pl. *Sagaer; en Bro*, a bridge, *Broer; en Frø*, a frog, *Frøer; en Ø*, an island, *Øer; en Sky*, a cloud, *Skyer; en Gjed*, a goat, *Gjeder; en Bön*, a petition, *Bönner; en Plads*, a place, *Pladser; en Art*, a kind, *Arter; en Ært*, a pea, *Ærter; en Mast*, a mast, *Master.* Likewise all derivative nouns in *hed*, as: *en Godhed*, a favor, *Godheder.*

In like manner most foreign words terminating in consonants of the three genders, as: *et Patènt*, a letter patent, pl. *Patènter; (en) Studènt-er; en Prest*, a priest, *Prester; (en) Kaptejn-er (Capitain-er); Patrón-er; Religiön-er; Bastión-er; (en) Admirál-er; Linial-er*, ruler-s; *Veterán-er; Husár-er*, hussar-s; *Guvernor-er (Gouverneur-er)*, Governor-s; *Sekretær-er; Kollektor-er; Invalid-er; Uniform-er.*

Those in *or* from the Latin remove the tone; as *en Assèssor*, pl. *Assessórer; Revísor*, pl. *Revisórer;* those with a sharp vowel in the last syllable, double the consonant following, as: *(en) Brig-ger; (et) Skaberak-ker*, caparison-s; *(en) Supplik-ker*, petition-s; *Republik-ker; Fregat-ter; Kadèt-ter; Rekrùt-ter; (et) Lexikon-ner.*

Dissyllables in *el, en*, are contracted in the plural. Ex. *en Kjedel*, a kettle, pl. *Kjedler; en Nøgel*, a key, *Nøgler; en Hassel*, a hazle, *Hasler; en Artikkel*, an article, *Artikler; en Titel*, a title, *Titler; et Æsel*, an ass, *Æsler; et*

Asen, an ass, *Asner; et Væsen*, a being, *Væsner; en Aften*, an evening, *Aftner.* Even sometimes in the def. sing. as *Kjedlen*, *Noglen*, *Asnet*, *Aftnen.* Those in *en* remain sometimes uncontracted, as: *Asener*, *Væsener.*

A number of words of this class change their vowel in the plural, as:

en *And*, a duck, *Ænder*,	en *Ko*, a cow, *Køer*,
en *Tand*, a tooth, *Tænder*;	en *So*, a sow, *Søer*;
en *Stand*, a state, *Stænder*;	en *Nat*, a night, *Nætter*;
en *Stang*, a perch, *Stænger*;	en *Fod*, a foot, *Fødder*;
en *Tang*, tongs, *Tænger*;	en *Rod*, a root, *Rødder*;
en *Stad*, a city, *Stæder*;	en *Taa*, a toe, *Tær*;
en *Bód*, a fine, *Bøder*;	en *Raa*, a yard, *Rær*;
en *Bòg*, a book, *Bøger*;	en *Haand*, a hand, *Hænder*;
en *Klo*, a claw, *Klør*;	en *Vaand*, a wand, *Vænder.*

17. § *General remarks.*

Some nouns, though possessing a proper plural form, are used in the sing. collectively or nearly as plurals, f. i. *Mand*, speaking of soldiers, we say „*femten Tusend Mand*," &c. not *Mænd*, 15000 men; even *Fod*, feet, as a measure; *Fisk*, fish; *Lax*, salmon; *Steen*, stones; *Mursteen*, bricks, considered as materials.

Some nouns have no plural; such are the names of metals, earths, herbs, vegetables, virtues, vices, qualities, and several sorts of provision, as:

Kobber-et, copper;	*Leer*, *Leret*, clay;
Bly-et, lead;	*Sand-et*, sand;
Tin-net, pewter;	*Støv-et*, dust;

Hvede-n, wheat;	*Vox-et*, wax;
Rug-en, rye;	*Klogskab-en*, prudence;
Havre-n, oats;	*List-en*, cunning;
Hø-et, hay;	*Ære-n*, honor;
Meel, *Melet*, flower;	*Skam-men*, shame;
Honning-en, honey;	*Forfald-et*, hindrance.

But in other significations some of them receive a plural form, as: *Kobbere*, copper-plates; &c.

Some are defective in the singular number, as: *Briller* or *Glaröjne*, spectacles; *Buxer*, breeches; *Pantalonger*, Pantaloons.

When the noun that is governed in the genitive, is expressed by more than one word, the *-s* is only added to the last of them, as: *Kongen af Danmarks Lande*, the king of Denmark's countries, (possessions).

Nouns signifying inanimate substances generally form their gen. like the English by *af*, of, as: *Taget af Huset*, the roof of the house; *Masten af Skibet*, the mast of the ship.

Though there be no terminations for more cases than the nomin. and genit. in the declension of Danish nouns, yet not only the accusative, but even the dative is usually expressed without any preposition; these two cases being distinguished from the nominative by the position in which they are placed to the verb. The nominative, being the subject, usually precedes, the dative or respective case follows next to the verb, and the accusative, expressing the

object, takes the last place, as: *Forfatteren har tilegnet Dronningen sit Verk*, the author has dedicated his work to the queen. Here *Forfatteren* is the nomin. *Dronningen* the dat. and *Verk* the accusative, according to the Latin terminology, though not distinguished by any particular termination or particle.

There are also in Danish some remains of old terminations of cases, especially of the dative, governed by some preposition, and used in a sort of adverbial phrases. Ex. *i Lave*, in order; *af Lave*, out of order, out of (his) wits; from *Lav*, settled state, right order; *i Tide*, in due time, from *Tid*, time; *at have i Hænde*, to have in (his) hands, i. e. in actual possession, from *Haand*, (the Icel. dat. is *hendi)*; &c. In such cases the prep. *til*, to, usually governs the genitive, as: *til Bords*, at table; *til Lands*, by land; *til Huse hos*, lodged with, *(húsa* is the Icel. gen. plur.)

Adjectives.

18. § *Of their declension.*

The declension of the Danish adjectives *(Tillægsord)* is very simple. Like the nouns they admit of a definite and indefinite form: the former always terminates in *e*, and neither distinguishes genders nor numbers; the latter appears to be the original one, it distinguishes the two numbers and, in the singular, the two gen-

ders, neuter and common, in the plural it forms both genders alike, and always terminates in *e*; consequently it is here like the def. form, and thus all the terminations of a regular adjective amount but to three. As a paradigm let us take *hvid*, white, together with the nouns *Papir*, paper, and *Farve*, color:

Indefinite form

Sing. Nom. *hvidt Papir, hvid Farve,*
Gen. *hvidt Papirs, hvid Farves,*

Plur. Nom. *hvide Papirer, Farver,*
Gen. *hvide Papirers, Farvers.*

Definite form

Sing. Nom. *det hvide Papir, den hvide Farve,*
Gen. *det hvide Papirs, den hvide Farves,*

Plur. Nom. *de hvide Papirer, Farver,*
Gen. *de hvide Papirers, Farvers.*

The indefinite article has no influence on the inflection of the adjective, as:

et gódt Barn, a good child,
et gódt Barns, of a good child,
en gód Mand, an honest man,
en gód Mands, of an honest man;
pl. *góde Börn*, good children &c.

In like manner are declined:

sygt, syg-e, sick;	*gált, gál-e*, foolish;
ærligt, ærlig-e, honest;	*heelt, heel, hele*, whole;
sandt, sand-e, true;	*seent, seen, sene*, dull;
dröjt, dröj e, lasting;	*trygt, tryg-ge*, sure, safe;
fuldt, fuld-e, full;	*smukt, smuk-ke*, fine;
ungt, ung-e, young;	*grönt, grön-ne*, green.

Adjectives ending in *el*, *en*, *er* form their plur. and definite form in *-le*, *-ne*, *-re*, with elision of the preceding *e*, as:

ædelt, ædel, ædle, noble; *gammelt, gammel, gamle*, old;
nøgent, nøgen, nøgne, naked; *sikkert, sikker, sikre*, safe;

Participles in *-en*, reject the *-n* before the neuter *t*, as:

fundet, funden, fundne, found; *revet, reven, revne*, torn.

Some adjectives do not distinguish the plur. from the com. gend. sing. as:

blaat, blaa, blaa, blue; *frit, fri, fri* (*fric*), free;
graat, graa. graa, grey; *nyt, ny, ny* (*nyc*), new;

Some others terminating in a radical *t* or *sk* do not distinguish the genders, as:

kort, kort-e, short; *engelsk, engelsk-e*, English;
dobbelt, dobbelt-e, double; *bekjendt, bekjendt-e*, known;
dansk, dansk-e, Danish; *glad, glad-e*, glad;

Dissyllabic participles in *et* of the 1st conjugation, change this termination to *ede* in the plural and def. form, as: *elsket, elsket, elskede*, beloved.

Several adj. terminating in vowels do not admit of any inflection, as:

ringe, ringe, ringe, indifferent; *ædru, ædru, ædru*, sober;
tro, tro, tro, faithful; *bly, bly, bly*, bashful.

Adjectives when used absolutely, that is without or instead of nouns, receive the usual termination *-s* in the gen. especially in the definite form, as: *et hvidts, en hvids*, of a white (one, man &c.), pl. *hvides*, of white (ones); def. *det hvides, den hvides, de hvides* (of the white). Also *det ringes, den ringes, de ringes.*

Wholly irregular is: *lidet, liden* (or in both genders *lille)*, little, plur. *smaa*, def. *det, den lille*, pl. *de smaa. Meget, megen*, much, is defective in the plur. and definite form.

19. § *Of the degrees of comparison.*

The qualities denoted by the adjectives may be of different degrees, and these degrees are sometimes indicated by terminations in the adjectives.

The positive degree *(den første Grad)* is the adjective itself, of which we have treated already. The comparative *(den højere Grad)* is expressed in Danish by adding *ere*; the superlative *(den højeste Grad)* by adding *-est*, as: *hvidere, hvidest; kortere, kortest.*

The comparative does not admit of any further inflection, but is indeclinable, like the positives in *e* (as *ringe)*, f. i. *et lærd-ere Fruentimmer*, a more learned woman, *en lærdere Mand, Dame* &c. a more learned man, lady &c., *lærdere Personer*, more learned persons; in like manner def. *det lærdere, den lærdere, de lærdere.* When standing absolute, it may however (like *ringe)* receive the *s* in the genit. case, as: *en lærderes*, pl. *lærderes*, def. *den lærderes, de lærderes.*

The superlative distinguishes the def. form from the indef. by adding *e*, but is otherwise indeclinable. The indef. form is rarely used except as an absolute predicate after the verb,

as: *Sneen er hvidest*, the snow is (the) whitest; *hvem var höjest*, who was (the) tallest; it never occurs in the plural. The def. form is like the def. positive, as: *det hvideste Papir, den hvideste Farve, de hvideste Vægge; det lærdeste Fruentimmer, den lærdeste Mand, de lærdeste Personer*; absol. gen. *det, den, de hvidestes.*

In like manner are regularly formed:

syg-t, syg-cre, syg-est;	*gäl-t, galere, galest;*
sand-t, sandere, sandest;	*sen-t, senere, senest;*
dräj-t, dröjere, dröjest;	*tryg-t, tryggere, tryggest;*
fuld-t, fuldere, fuldest;	*smuk-t, smukkere, smukkest;*
kort, kortere, kortest;	*fri-t, friere, friest;*
glad, gladere, gladest;	*ny-t, nyere, nyest.*

Those contracted in the positive degree are also contracted in the other degrees, as far as they admit these forms. Ex.

ædel-t, ædlere, ædlest; sikker-t, sikrere, sikrest; beskjeden-t, beskjednere, beskjednest, modest; &c.

Derivative adjectives in *ig* and *lig*, admit only *-st* (not *est*) in the superlative, as:

ærlig-t, ærligere, ærligst, honest; *værdig-t, værdigere, værdigst,* worthy; &c.

The following are irregular in their degrees:

lang-t, længere, længst, long;
ung-t, yngre, yngst, young;
stór-t, större, störst; great;
lidet, en, mindre, mindst, small;
smaa plur., *smærre, (smærrest)*;
faa plur., *færre, færrest*, few;
meget, en, mere, mest, much;
mange plur., *flere, flerest,* many;
god-t, bedre, bedst, good;

ond-t, *slem-t* } *værre, værst*, evil, bad;
gammel-t, ældre, ældst, old;
(nær-t), nærmere, nærmest, near;

National adjectives and several others are used only in the positive degree, as: *spansk*, Spanish; *islandsk*, Icelandic; thus also:

hecl, whole; *enkelt*, simple;
østre, eastern; *sydre* (*søndre*), southern;
vestre, western; *nördre, nörre*, northern.

Some adjectives are defective in the positive degree, and some even in the compar. being originally adverbs or prepositions, as:

(*ned*, down), *nedre, nederst*;
(*over*, over), *øvre, øverst*;
(*ud*, out), *ydre, yderst*;
(*ind*, in), *indre, inderst*;
ene, alone — *det eneste*;
(*for*, fore) — *forrest*;
(*bag*, behind) — *bagerst*;
(*för*, before) — *først*;
(*siden*, afterwards) — *sidst*;
(*mellem*, between) — *mellemst*;

Participles very rarely admit the inflection of degree, but in order to express the same ideas, they take before them *meer (mere)* more, in the comparative and *meest*, most, in the superlative as:

godgjörende, charitable, *meer, meest, godgjörende*;
elsket, beloved, *meer, meest elsket*;
drukken, drunk, *meer, meest drukken*;
skjelöjet, squinteyed, *meer, meest skjelöjet*.

A diminution of degree, having no appropriate termination, is always expressed by prefixing the adverbs *mindre*, less, and *mindst*, least, as:

mindre, mindst hvid-t, less, least white;
mindre, mindst syg-t, less, least sick;
mindre, mindst elsket, less, least beloved;
mindre, mindst drukken, less, least drunk, &c.

Pronouns.

20. § The personal pronouns, *(personlige Stedord)*, in Danish as in English, have also an objective case (accusative and dative), but are sometimes defective in the genitive, as:

	1st person.	2d person.	3d person.	
			recipr. masc.	fem.
S. N.	*jeg*, I,	*du*, thou,	= *han*, he,	*hun*, she;
O.	*mig*, me,	*dig*, thee,	*sig*, *ham*, him,	*hende*, her,
G.	=	=	= *hans*, his,	*hendes*, her,
P. N.	*vi*, we,	*I*, you,	= =	=
O.	*os*, us,	*eder* (*jer*) you,	*sig*, =	=
G.	*vores*, ours,	*eders*(*jer*)yours,	= =	=

The plur. of *han*, *hun*, is supplied for both genders by *de*, *dem*, *deres*, being the plur. of the demonstr.

Selv, self, is used as in English to make the two 1st pers. reciprocal, as: *mig selv*, *os selv*, &c. it is also frequently added to the nominatives of all three personal pronouns and to the recip. in order to make them more expressive, as: *jeg selv*, I myself; *vi selv*, we ourselves; *sig selv*, himself, themselves. *Han selv* means also the master of the house, *hun selv*, the lady of the house, pl. *de selv*, master and mistress. But *selv* is never added to the genit.

21. § The Genit. sing. of the two first persons and of the recipr. form of the third is supplied by the possessive pronouns *(Ejestedord)*, which are declined like indef. adjectives, thus:

	neut.	com.	plur.	
of the 1st pers.	*mit,*	*min,*	*mine,*	my, mine;
— 2d pers.	*dit,*	*din,*	*dine,*	thy, thine;
— recipr.	*sit,*	*sin,*	*sine,*	its, his, her own;

Even from the plurals possessives are formed thus:

of the 1st pers.	*vort,*	*vor,*	*vore,*	our, ours;
— 2d pers.	(*jért*),	*jer,*	*jere,*	your, yours;
— recipr.	*sit,*	*sin,*	*sine,*	their own, theirs.

The last however is much disputed, the Grammarians commonly limiting the use of *sit*, *sin* to those cases, where the subject is singular; but being derived from *sig*, which is allowed to be used also of a plural, it appears to have just claims to the same right, and thus it is used in Icelandic and Swedish, and even oftentimes in Danish authors, especially the elder. Nay the Latin use of the corresponding word *suum*, *suis*, *sua*, seems to justify the extension we have given it.

The Gen. *vores* is used absolutely, like the Engl. *ours*, but the possessive *vort*, *vor*, in connection with nouns substantive like *our:* but *eders* is commonly used in both cases by authors, so that *jért*, *jer* rarely occurs but in common speech.

Eget, égen, égne, own, is used as a sort of reciprocal possessive, corresponding to the personal recipr. *selv*, f. i. *mit eget*, my own, *vort eget*, our own, *hans egen*, his own, *hendes egne*, her own.

22. § The neuter gender of the third person, as also its plural in all genders, are supplied by the demonstrative pronoun *(bestemmende Stedord) det, den*, which is thus declined.

		neut.	com.
Sing.	Nom.	*det,*	*den,*
	Obj.	*det,*	*den,*
	Gen.	*dets,*	*dens,*
Plur.	Nom.		*de,*
	Obj.		*dem,*
	Gen.		*deres.*

The plur. of this word is used in common conversation to a single person or to more, like the English *you*, and in this case it is always written with a capital letter for the sake of distinction: *De, Dem, Deres.*

But in connection with a substantive it is declined like the def. art. of the adjectives, from which it is distinguished merely by a peculiar stress or emphasis, when used demonstratively thus:

Sing.	Nom.	*dèt Bórd,*	*dèn Stól,*
	Gen.	*dèt Bórds,*	*dèn Stóls.*
Plur.	Nom.	*dé Bórde,*	*dé Stole,*
	Gen.	*dé Bórdes,*	*dé Stoles.*

Nor have the other demonstratives more than these three inflections, viz.

dette,	*denne,*	pl. *disse,*	this;
hint,	*hin,*	— *hine,*	that;
saadant,	*saadan,*	— *saadanne,*	such;
sligt,	*slig,*	— *slige,*	such;

samme, same, is indeclinable, being properly the def. form of an old demonstr. *sam-t*, though often used without the article. Only, like the other demonstrs., it receives the genit. termination *-s*, when standing absolute, as *dettes*, *hins*, *saadannes*, *sammes* &c.

23. § Relative pronouns (*henvisende Stedord*) are:

der, who, that, used only in the nominative, without distinction of gender and number;

som, who, whom, that, used as subject and object, but likewise without distinction of gender and number.

Both interrogative (*spörgende*) and relative, are:

hvad, what, used of things, and *hvem*, (formerly in the nom. *hvo*), who, whom, of persons, the latter even sometimes as a plural;

hvilket, *hvilken*, pl. *hvilke*, which.

To all these relatives and interrogatives the only abs. genitive is *hvis* for both numbers;

hvordant, *hvordan*, *hvordanne*, how (Lat. *quale*, *is*) is scarcely ever used in the objective or genitive.

24. § Indefinite pronouns (*ubestemte Stedord*) are:

der, it or there, expresses a perfectly indefinite subject, especially with passive verbs, as: *der siges at han kommer hertil*, it is said, or they say that he is coming hither; *der er næppe nogen som tror det*, there is scarcely anybody who believes it.

man, one, a person, (the French *on*), as: *man maa finde sig deri*, one must put up with it; *man taler meget derom*, they speak much about it. This word is merely used as nominat. or subject; in the objective case we sometimes say *En*, one, instead of it, and in the gen. *Ens*, speaking of ourselves.

noget, nogen, pl. *nogle* or *nogen*, some, any;
(*somt*) = pl. *somme*, some people;
intet, ingen, pl. *ingen*, nothing, nobody, none;
alt, al, pl. *alle*, all, every;
hvert, hver, pl. = every; also *ethvert, enhver*;
ingenting (ingen Ting), nothing; *alting*, every thing;
et andet, en anden, pl. *andre*; another, somebody else;

this last word is also used definitely without changing the form, as: *det andet Bord*, the other table, &c.

Hinanden, each other, speaking of two;
hverandre, one another, speaking of more.

25. § The numeral pronouns (*Talordene*) are of two sorts, viz.

a) cardinals (*Mængdetal*);	*b*) ordinals (*Ordenstal*).
1. *ét, en*, one,	*det, den første*,
2. *to*, two,	*det andet, den anden*,

3. *tre*, three,	*det, den tredie*,	
4. *fire*, four,	—	*fjerde*,
5. *fem*, five,	—	*femte*,
6. *sex*, six,	—	*sjette*,
7. *syv*, seven,	—	*syvende*,
8. *aatte* (otte), eight,	—	*aattende*,
9. *ni*, nine,	—	*niende*,
10. *ti*, ten,	—	*tiende*,
11. *ellève*, eleven,	—	*ellefte*,
12. *tolv*, twelve,	—	*tolvte*,
13. *tretten* thirteen,	—	*trettende*,
14. *fjörten*, fourteen,	—	*fjörtende*,
15. *femten*, fifteen,	—	*femtende*,
16. *sejsten*, sixteen.	—	*sejstende*,
17. *sytten*, seventeen,	—	*syttende*,
18. *atten*, eighteen,	—	*attende*,
19. *nitten*, nineteen,	—	*nittende*,
20. *tyve*, twenty,	—	*tyvende*,
21. *een og tyve*, twenty one &c.	—	*een-og-tyvende*, twenty first,
30. *trédive*, thirty,	—	*trédifte*, thirtieth,
40. *fyrretyve*, forty,	—	*fyrretyvende*, fortieth,
50. *halvtrés* / *halvtrésindstyve*, fifty,	—	*halvtresindstyvende*, fiftieth,
60. *tres*, *tresindstyve*, sixty,	—	*tresindstyvende*, sixtieth,
70. *halvfjérs*, / *halvfjersindstyve*, seventy,	—	*halvfjersindstyvende*, seventieth,
80. *firs*, / *firsindstyve*, eighty,	—	*firsindstyvende*, eighthieth,
90. *halvfems* / *halvfemsindstyve*, ninety,	—	*halvfemsindstyvende*, ninetieth,
100. *hundrede*, hundred,	—	*hundrede*, hundredth,
101. *hundrede og eet*, een,	—	*hundrede-og-første*, &c.

200.	*to hundrede*, two hundred,	*den, det to hundrede*,	two hundredth,
1000.	*tusende*, thousand.	—	*tusende*, thousandth.

The abbreviated forms, *halvtrés*, *trés*, *halvfjers*, *firs*, *halvfems*, are used when the numeral stands absolute, or without a noun, consequently applied in counting; the longer forms, *halvtresindstyve* &c., in connection with nouns.

The words *hundrede*, *tusende*, being originally nouns substantive, are sometimes written with a capital letter, and the indef. art. as: *et Hundrede*, *et Tusende*, or abbreviated, *et Hundred*, *et Tusend*.

En Million, a million, *Billión*, *Trillión*, &c. are also nouns substantive, and constantly used as such.

There are also some other numeral nouns, as:

et Par, a couple, a pair, a brace;	
et Deger, a dicker,	*et Dosin*, a dozen;
en Snees, a score,	*en Skok*, three score.

Some numeral adjectives are stiled multiplicatives by the Latin Grammarians, viz.

enkelt, single, simple;	*dobbelt*, double;
tredobbelt, triple;	*firdobbelt*, quadruple, &c.

But there are no numeral adverbs in Danish like *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, instead of them we constantly use the noun *Gang*, time, with a cardinal or ordinal prefixed, as:

een Gang, once,	*første Gang*, the first time;
to Gange, twice,	*anden Gang*, the second time;
tre Gange, thrice,	*tredie Gang*, the third time, &c.

We even say: *een ad Gangen*, one at a time; *to ad Gangen*, two at a time, &c.

The fractions are thus expressed:

halvt, halv, halve, half, is a regular adj. indef. & def. but $\frac{1}{2}$ is read *en halv,*

$1\frac{1}{2}$ — *halvtandet, halvanden,*
or *eet og et halvt, een og en halv;*
$2\frac{1}{2}$ — *halvtredie,* or *to og en halv;*
$8\frac{1}{2}$ — *halvfjerde,* or *tre og en halv; &c.*
$\frac{1}{3}$ — *en Tredjedeel,*
$1\frac{1}{3}$ — *een og en Tredjedeel,*
$\frac{2}{3}$ — *to Tredjedele,*
$\frac{1}{4}$ — *en Fjerdedeel,*
$\frac{3}{4}$ — *to Fjerdedele,*
$\frac{3}{4}$ — *tre Fjerdedele,* &c.

Verbs.

26. § *Præparatory remarks.*

The inflection of the Danish verbs (*Gjerningsord*) is very simple, and like that of the English; we distinguish however an active and a passive voice (*Handleformen & Lideformen*), but the latter is always formed by merely adding the termination *s* or *es.*

There are three modes of the proper verb, viz. the indicative (*den fremsættende Maade*); the optative (*den önskende*) and the imperative (*den bydende*); besides of the derived forms: the infinitive (*Navneformen*), and the participles (*Tillægsformerne*), being the the same two as in English. The indicative has two tenses (*Tidsformer*), viz. the present (*Nu-*

tiden) and the past (*Datiden*), the other modes and forms have only one tense each. The present and past of the indicative and the passive partic. are the most remarkable parts of the verbs.

With respect to the formation of these inflections, the verbs are divided into two great orders (*Hovedarter*), the one more simple and regular, the other more complex and irregular; each of them however is subdivided into different classes according to the formation of the past tense of the indic. The simple order makes only one conjugation, it always terminates the past in *de* or *te*, and has consequently more than one syllable; it has three sub-classes: the 1st trisyllabic in the past, & terminating in *-ede;* the 2d dissyllabic, and terminating in *te* (or *de*); the 3d also dissyllabic, and terminating in *de* (or *te*) but changing, besides, the vowel in the radical syllable. The complex order has always the past tense monosyllabic, and without any termination, ending in the last radical letter, but usually changing the vowel in the preceding syllable. It may be divided into two conjugations, the one usually preserving the original vowel of the present in the participle passive; the other changing the vowel not only in the past tense, but also in the participle. Each of these conjugations has also three sub-classes according to the vowels adopted in the past. The

following synopsis may give the reader a view of the whole system:

The simple order or 1st *conjugation:*

	pres.	past.	part. pass.
cl. 1.	*jeg klager,*	*klagede,*	*klaget,* complain;
cl. 2.	*jeg brænder,*	*brændte,*	*brændt,* burn;
cl. 3.	*jeg følger,*	*fulgde,*	*fulgt,* accompany;

The complex order, 2d *conjugation.*

cl. 1.	*jeg beder,*	*bad,*	*bedet* (*bédt*) pray;
cl. 2.	*jeg faar,*	*fik,*	*faaet,* get;
cl. 3.	*jeg lader,*	*lod,*	*ladet,* let;

The 3d *conjugation.*

cl. 1.	*jeg slipper*	*slap* (pl. *sluppe*),	*sluppet,-en,* escape;
cl. 2.	*jeg river,*	*rev* (— *reve*),	*revet,-en,* tear;
cl. 3.	*jeg byder,*	*bød* (— *bude*),	*budet,-en,* invite.

The persons are only distinguished by the pronouns or other words added, never by peculiar terminations; even the two numbers are often formed alike, or confounded in common speech, even when distinguished in the written language.

The imperative is defective in the 1. and 3. pers. of both numbers.

The passive voice admits of no distinction of numbers or persons, but merely of tenses and modes.

27. § *The first conjugation.*

As paradigms of this order let us take *jeg elsker,* I love; *jeg hører,* I hear; *jeg lægger,* I lay, which are thus inflected.

The active voice.

Indicative mode.

		1st class	2d class	3d class
Pres.	Sing.	*elsker,*	*hører,*	*lægger,*
	Plur.	*elske,*	*høre,*	*lægge,*
Past.	Sing.	*elskede,*	*hørte,*	*lagde,*
	Plur.	*elskede,*	*hørte,*	*lagde,*

Optative mode.

Pres.	Sing.	*elske!*	*høre!*	*lægge!*
	Plur.	*elske!*	*høre!*	*lægge!*

Imperative mode.

Pres.	Sing. 2.	*elsk (du)*	*hør,*	*læg,*
	Plur. 2.	*elsker (I)*	*hører,*	*lægger,*

Derived forms.

Infin.		(*at*) *elske,*	(*at*) *høre,*	(*at*) *lægge,*
Partic.		*elskende,*	*hørende,*	*læggende,*

The passive voice.

Indicative mode.

Pres.		*elskes,*	*høres,*	*lægges,*
Past.		*elskedes,*	*hørtes,*	*lagdes,*

Optative or Imperative mode.

Pres.		*elskes,*	*høres,*	*lægges,*

Derived forms.

Infin.		(*at*) *elskes,*	(*at*) *høres,*	(*at*) *lægges,*
Part.	Sing.	*elsket,*	*hørt,*	*lagt,*
	Plur.	*elskede;*	*hørte;*	*lagte,*

28. § After the 1st class are inflected:

vander,	*vandede,*	*vandet,*	water;
strander,	*strandede,*	*strandet,*	strand;
venter,	*ventede,*	*ventet,*	expect;
henter,	*hentede,*	*hentet,*	fetch;

agter,	*agtede,*	*agtet,*	intend;
arbejder,	*arbejdede,*	*arbejdet,*	work, &c.

Some verbs of this class having three consonants after the first vowel, preserve the final *e* in the sing. of the imperative, as: *handle som du vil behandles*, do as you will be done by; *forandre kun det*, you had better alter that, (not *handl*, *forandr*).

Verbs that have no consonant after the first vowel are of three sorts, viz. 1) those in *íer*, *úer* are wholly regular; 2) those in *ýer*, throw away the *e* in the pl. of the pres. and in the infin. 3) the rest are monosyllabic in the whole pres. and in the infinit. thus:

bier,	*bie,*	*biede,*	*biet,*	wait;
suer,	*sue,*	*suede,*	*suet,*	suck;
flyer,	*fly,*	*flyede,*	*flyet,*	flee;
skyer,	*sky,*	*skyede,*	*skyet,*	shun;
snér,	*sne,*	*sneede,*	*sneet,*	snows;
tér,	*te,*	*teede,*	*teet,*	show;
bór,	*bo,*	*boede,*	*boet,*	dwell;
trór,	*tro,*	*troede,*	*troet,*	believe;
naar,	*naa,*	*naaede,*	*naaet,*	reach;
saar,	*saa,*	*saaede,*	*saaet,*	sow;
strør,	*strø,*	*strøede,*	*strøet,*	strew.

29. § After the 2d class are inflected:

tænker,	*tænkte,*	*tænkt,*	think;
taber,	*tabte,*	*tabt,*	lose;
kjender,	*kjendte,*	*kjendt,*	know;
vender,	*vendte,*	*vendt,*	turn;
lærer,	*lærte,*	*lært,*	learn, teach;
volder,	*voldte,*	*voldt,*	occasion;

Several verbs are inflected after this, or the 1st class; in such cases the contracted or shorter form of the past is the most used, as: *jeg kalder*, I call, *kaldede* or *kaldte*, called; *hælder*, incline, or pour in, *hældede* or *hældte*; *taler*, speak, *talede* or *talte*.

Some authors give this class *-de* in the past, as: *hørde*, *følde*, felt, *tænkde*, *tabde*, &c., but this appears to be against the common pronunciation and the best usage.

Some irregular verbs have really *-de* in the past, viz. *har*, pl. *have*, *havde*, *haft*, have; *vil*, pl. *ville*, *vilde*, *villet*, will; *har*, being contracted for *haver*, forms in the passive *haves*; but *vil*, being a neuter verb, has no passive form.

dør, dø,	*døde,*	*døet,*	die,
skjér, skje,	*skjede,*	*skjét,*	happen.

30. § After the 3d class are inflected:

kvæler,	*kvalde,*	*kvält,*	suffocate;
tæller,	*talde,*	*talt,*	count;
vælger,	*valgde,*	*valgt,*	choose;
vænner,	*vande,*	*vant,*	accustom;
siger,	*sagde,*	*sagt,*	say;
bringer,	*bragde,*	*bragt,*	bring;
sælger,	*saalgde,*	*saulgt,*	sell;
træder,	*traadte,*	*traadt,*	tread;
smører,	*smurde,*	*smurt,*	smear;
spörger,	*spurgde,*	*spurgt,*	ask;
følger,	*fulgde,*	*fulgt,*	attend;
dølger,	*dulgde,*	*dulgt,*	conceal;
flækker,	*flakte,*	*flakt,*	cleave;
rækker,	*rakte,*	*rakt,*	reach;
strækker,	*strakte,*	*strakt,*	stretch;

tækker,	*takte,*	*takt,*	thatch;
vækker,	*vakte,*	*vakt,*	awake;
sætter,	*satte,*	*sat,*	set.

Some writers, not considering this as a regular class, prefer saying in the past: *kvælede, tællede, vænnede, rækkede, strækkede, tækkede, vækkede;* but as this trailing formation cannot be extended to all cases, nobody saying *vælgede, sigede, spörgede, sættede,* nor to the participles, so as to say *kvælet, tællet,* &c. it appears rather to destroy the real regularity, than to introduce any.

Instead of *talde, talt,* we say also *taalde, taalt,* and this formation ought perhaps to be recommended, being analogous to *sælger, saalgde,* and distinguishing the word more clearly from *taler, talte, talt;* with the verb, *taaler, taalte, taalt,* endure, there is little fear of a confusion, these two words being used in totally different combinations.

There are however some real irregulars of this class, viz.

Sing.	Plur.	Past,	Part.	Infinit.	
gjör,	*gjöre,*	*gjörde,*	*gjört-e,*	*at göre,*	make, do;
tör,	*tör,*	*törde,*	*tördet,*	— *torde,*	dare;
tör,	*tör,*	*türde,*	*türdet,*	— *turde,*	need;
bör,	*bör,*	*bürde,*	*bürdet,*	— *burde,*	ought;
maa,	*maa,*	*maatte,*	*maattet,*	— *maatte,*	must;
kan,	*kunne,*	*kunde,*	*kunnet,*	— *kunne,*	can;
skal,	*skulle,*	*skulde,*	*skullet,*	— *skulle,*	shall;
veed,	*vide,*	*vidste,*	*vidst,*	— *vide,*	know.

The partic. *tordet*, *turdet*, *burdet*, are often, in common speech, contracted to *tórdt*, *túrdt*, *búrdt*.

31. § *The second conjugation.*

As paradigms may serve *giver*, give; *faar*, get; *drager*, draw, pull; which are thus inflected.

The activ voice.

Indicative mode.

Pres.	Sing.	*giver,*	*faar,*	*drager,*
	Plur.	*give,*	*faa,*	*drage,*
Past,	Sing.	*gav,*	*fik,*	*drog,*
	Plur.	*gave,*	*fik, (finge),*	*droge;*

Optative mode.

Pres.		*give,*	*faa,*	*drage,*

Imperative mode.

Pres.	Sing. 2.	*giv (du),*	*faa,*	*drag,*
	Plur. 2.	*giver (I),*	*faar,*	*drager,*

Derived forms.

Infin.	(at) *give,*	(at) *faa,*	(at) *drage,*
Part.	*givende,*	*(faaende),*	*dragende,*

The passive voice.

Indicative mode.

Pres.	*gives,*	*faas,*	*drages,*
Past,	*gaves,*	*(fikkes),*	*droges,*

Optative or Imperative mode.

Pres.	*gives,*	*faas,*	*drages,*

Derived forms.

Infin.		(at) *gives,*	(at) *faas,*	(at) *drages,*
Part.	Sing.	*givet, -en,*	*faaet,*	*draget, -en,*
	Plur.	*givne;*	*faaede;*	*dragne.*

The participle passive creates some difficulty, being sometimes formed in *et* in the neut., *en* in the com., *-ne*, in the plur.; sometimes merely used as a supine (*Biform*) in the neuter sing. in *et*, sometimes the plur. is formed as in 1st conjug., in *-ede*, or *-te*.

32. § To the first class belong the verbs enumerated in the following list, where also the plur. of the past, whenever it differs from the sing., shall be marked, as also the com. gend. and plur. of the partic. pass., whenever these forms occur.

kvæder,	*kvad-e*,	*kvædet*,	sing;
beder,	*bad-e*,	*bedet*, *bedt-e*,	beg;
gider,	*gad-e*,	*gidet*, (*gidt*),	like;
sidder,	*sad-e*,	*siddet*,	sit;
stinker,	*stank*,	*stinket*,	stink;
klinger,	*klang*,	*klinget*,	sound;
hænger,	*hang*,	*hængt-e*,	hang;
gjælder,	*gjaldt*,	*gjældt*,	is valid;
skjælver,	*skjalv*,	*skjælvet*,	tremble;
falder,	*faldt*,	*faldet*, *-en*, *-ne*,	fall;
tier,	*tav*,	*tiet*,	am silent;
smækker,	*smak*,	*smækket*, *-de*,	clap;
ligger,	*laa*,	*ligget*, *-de*,	lie;
æder,	*aad*,	*ædt-e*,	eat (of beasts);
sér,	*saae*,	*set-e*,	see;
stjæler,	*stjal* (*e*),	*stjaalet*, *-en*, *-ne*,	steal;
skærer,	*skar-e*,	*skaaret*, *-en*, *-ne*,	cut;
bærer,	*bar-e*,	*baaret*, *-en*, *-ne*,	bear.

For *klang* some authors write *klingede*; for *gjaldt*, *gjældte*; for *skjalv*, *skjælvede*; for *tav*, *taug*, or *tiede*, partic. *taugt*. In *saae* the *e* final

is mute both in the sing. and plur., and merely used in order to distinguish this tense from the conjunction *saa*, so, then.

The auxiliary *jeg er*, I am, is entirely irregular, and thus inflected:

		Indicative	Optative	Infin.
Pres.	Sing.	*er*,	*være!*	(*at*) *være*,
	Plur.	*ere*,		
			Imperat.	Partic.
Past.	Sing.	*var*,	*vær*,	*værende*,
	Plur.	*vare*,	*værer*,	*været*.

33. § The second class contains merely three verbs besides the paragigm, viz.

gaar,	*gik* (*ginge*),	*gaaet*,	go;
hedder,	*hed*,	*hedt*,	am called;
græder,	*græd*,	*grædt*,	weep.

Gaar, *hedder* and *græder* have no passive at all, but the compound verb *begræder*, deplore, is regular in the pass. *begrædes* &c. Of *gaar* there is also a regular pass. compound, deficient in the active, viz. *omgaas*, converse, am familiar with, *omgikkes*, sup. *omgaaedes*. The past is sometimes erroneously called *omgikkedes*.

Some writers instead of *gaaet*, have begun to use *gaaen* in the com. gend. and *gaane* in the pl., but this innovation is entirely foreign to the cultivated language, and only sometimes used by the lowest vulgar at Copenhagen, with whom it has crept in from the Lowgerm. or Dutch *gegaan*. It must be observed however, that, in the Dutch *gegaan*, the *n* is no mark of the com. gend., but the formative letter of the

whole partic. in all genders and numbers like the Engl. *gone*.

34. § To the third class belong:

graver,	*grov-e*, (*gravede*),	*gravet*, *-de*,	dig;
vœver,	*vov-e*, (*vœvede*),	*vœvet*, *-de*,	weave;
lader,	*lod-e*,	*ladet*, *ladt-e*,	let;
galer,	*gól*, (*galede*),	*galet*,	crow;
farer,	*foer*, *fore*,	*faret*, *-en*, *-ne*,	go;
erfarer,	*erfoer-e* (*erfarede*),	*erfaret*, *-en*, *-ne*,	experience;
jager,	*jog-e*,	*jaget*, *-de*,	drive, chase;
tager,	*tog-e*,	*taget*, *-en*, *-ne*,	take;
lér,	*lo*,	*leet*,	laugh;
slaar,	*slog-e*,	*slaaet*, *-de*,	beat;
staar,	*stod-e*,	*staaet*,	stand;
svœrger,	*svor-e*,	*svoret*, *-en*, *-ne*,	swear;
sover,	*sov*,	*sovet*,	sleep;
kommer,	*kòm*,	*kommet*, *-en*, *-ne*,	come;
holder,	*hòldt*,	*holdt-e*,	keep;
hugger,	*hùg*,	*hugget*, *-de*,	cut;

But *begraver*, bury, *begrov*, forms in the part. pass. *begravet*, *begraven*, *begravne*; from *slaar* there is an old partic. *slaget*, *slagen*, *slagne*; *forstaar*, understand, has in the part. pass. *forstaaet*, pl. *forstaaede*. The forms *slaaen*, *forslaaen* are false, and derived from the Dutch *geslaan*, *gestaan*, contrary to the genius of the Danish. From *holder*, there is an old partic. *holdet*, *holden*, *holdne*, used as an adj., and from *hugget*, is also sometimes formed *huggen*, pl. *hugne*.

35. § *The third conjugation.*

As paradigms may serve: *finder*, find; *driver*, drive; *stryger*, stroke.

The active voice.

Indicative mode.

Pres. Sing.	*finder,*	*driver,*	*stryger,*
Plur.	*finde,*	*drive,*	*stryge,*
Past, Sing.	*fandt,*	*drev,*	*strøg,*
Plur.	*fandt (funde),*	*dreve,*	*strøge,*

Optative mode.

Pres.	*finde,*	*drive,*	*stryge,*

Imperative mode.

Pres. Sing. 2.	*find,*	*driv,*	*stryg,*
Plur. 2.	*finder,*	*driver,*	*stryger,*

Derived forms.

Infin.	(at) *finde,*	(at) *drive,*	(at) *stryge,*
Part.	*findende,*	*drivende,*	*strygende,*

The passive voice.

Indicative mode.

Pres.	*findes,*	*drives,*	*stryges,*
Past,	*fandtes,*	*dreves,*	*strøges,*

Optative or Imperative mode.

Pres.	*findes,*	*drives,*	*stryges,*

Derived forms.

Infin.	(at) *findes,*	(at) *drives,*	(at) *stryges,*
Part. Sing.	*fundet, -en,*	*drevet, -en,*	*strøget, -en,*
Plur.	*fundne;*	*drevne;*	*strøgne.*

As this conjugation also has many irregularities or varieties, it will be convenient to the learner to enumerate the most remarkable of the verbs of each class.

36. § To the first class belong:

drikker, drak, (drukke), drukket, -en, -ne, drink;
stikker, stak, (stunge), stukket, -en, ne, sting;

springer,	*sprang, (sprunge),*	*sprunget,-en, -ne,*	leap;
tvinger,	*tvang, (tvunge),*	*tvunget, -en, ne,*	compel;
synger,	*sang, (sunge),*	*sunget, -en, -ne,*	sing;
synker,	*sank, (sunke),*	*sunket, -en, -ne,*	sink;
binder,	*bandt, (bunde),*	*bundet, -en, -ne,*	bind;
svinder,	*svandt, (svunde),*	*svundet, -en, -ne,*	pine;
spinder,	*spandt, (spunde),*	*spundet, -en, -ne,*	spin;
slipper,	*slap, (sluppe),*	*sluppet, -en, -ne,*	escape;
vinder,	*vandt, (vunde),*	*vundet, -en, -ne,*	win;
rinder,	*randt, (runde),*	*rundet, -en, -ne,*	flow;
brister,	*brast, (brüste),*	*brustet, -en, -ne,*	burst;
fornemmer,	*fornam, (-numme),*	*fornummet, -en,*	perceive;
hjælper,	*hjalp, (hjulpe),*	*hjulpet, -en, -ne,*	help;
træffer,	*traf, (truffe),*	*truffet, -en, -ne,*	hit;
trækker,	*trak, (trukke),*	*trukket, -en, -ne,*	pull;
sprækker,	*sprak, (sprukke),*	*sprukket, -en, -ne,*	burst;
brækker,	*brak,*	*brukket, -en, -ne,*	break.

For *brak*, *brukket* we say usually *brækkede*, *brækket*, according to the 1st conj. 1st class. Perhaps *brak* should be used as a neuter verb, *brækkede* as an active one.

The difference between this class and the first of the 2d conj. is properly that this, in the past, has a short or sharp *a*, which, in the plur., is changed again to *u*, and this *u* is preserved in the partic. pass., whereas the 1st cl. of the 2d conj. has a long *a*, which is preserved in the plur. but in the partic. pass. is replaced by the original vowel of the verb in the present tense. This new change of vowel however being sometimes neglected in the plur. of the past, and in the part. pass., several verbs are transferred from this class to the other, in which consequently several words are found with a short vowel. Of this and the like changes, which the modern Danish has undergone, in the 13-15. centuries, the curious reader may find ample information in Mr. N. M. Pe-

tersens *det danske, norske og svenske Sprogs Historie under deres Udvikling af Stamsproget.* 1ste *Del, det danske Sprog.* Kh. 1829. 8.

37. § To the second class belong:

sliber,	*slob-e,*	*slebet, -en, -ne,*	grind;
griber,	*greb-e,*	*grebet, -en, -ne,*	seize;
kniber,	*kneb-e,*	*knebet, -en, -ne,*	pinch;
piber,	*peb-e,*	*pebet, -en, -ne,*	pipe, whistle;
bliver,	*blev-e,*	*blevet, -en, -ne,*	become;
river,	*rev-e,*	*revet, -en, -ne,*	tear;
skriver,	*skrev-e,*	*skrevet, -en, -ne,*	write;
skriger,	*skreg-e,*	*skreget, -en, -ne,*	cry;
stiger,	*steg-e,*	*steget, -en, -ne,*	ascend;
sniger,	*sneg-e,*	*sneget, -en, -ne,*	sneak;
sviger,	*sveg-e,*	*sveget, -en, -ne,*	betray;
glider,	*gled-e,*	*gledet, -en, -ne, (glidt)*	slide, glide;
viger,	*veg-e,*	*veget, -en, -ne,*	yield;
gnider,	*gned-e,*	*gnedet, -en, -ne,*	rub;
svider,	*sved-e,*	*svedet, -en, -ne,*	singe;
rider,	*red-e,*	*(ridt) redet, -en, -ne,*	ride;
strider,	*stred-e,*	*(stridt), stredet,*	fight;
skrider,	*skred-e,*	*(skridt) skredet, -en, -ne,*	proceed;
vrider,	*vred-e,*	*vredet, -en, -ne,*	wring;
bider,	*bed-e,*	*bidt-e,*	bite;
lider,	*led-e,*	*lidt-e,*	suffer;
slider,	*sled-e,*	*slidt-e,*	tear;
smider,	*smed-e,*	*smidt-e,*	throw;
triner,	*treen,*	*trint-e,*	step;
hviner,	*hveen**),	*hvint,*	whine, howl.

*) The two last words furnish a strong proof of the faultiness of the rules for doubling the vowels in Danish, making the perfectly regular words appear irregular. There are also some such verbs in the 2d conj. f. i. *foer* (fór), *saae* (så').

38. § The third class comprizes the following:

kryber,	*krøb-e,*	*krøbet, -en, -ne,*	creep;
løber,	*løb* (-e),	*løbet, -en, -ne,*	run;
ryger,	*røg* (-e),	*røget, -ede,*	smoke;
lyver,	*löj,*	*löjet,*	lie;
flyver,	*flöj,*	*flöjet, -en, -ne,*	fly;
byder,	*bød-e,*	*budet, -en, -ne, budt,*	invite, bid;
bryder,	*brød-e,*	*brudt-e,*	break;
fortryder,	*fortrød-e,*	*fortrudt,*	repent;
skyder,	*skød-e,*	*skudt-e,*	shoot;
skryder,	*skrød-e,*	*skrydt,*	bray;
gyder,	*gød-e,*	*gydt-e,*	pour;
lyder,	*lød-e,*	*lydt-e,*	obey;
flyder,	*flød* (-e),	*flydt-e,*	flow;
nyder,	*nød-e,*	*nydt-e,*	enjoy;
snyder,	*snød-e,*	*snydt-e,*	cheat;
fryser,	*frøs* (-e),	*frusset, -en, -ne,*	freeze;
fnyser,	*fnøs* (-e),	*fnyst,*	fret;
gyser,	*gøs,*	*gyst,*	shudder;
kyser,	*køs,*	*kýst,*	frighten;
nyser,	*nøs,*	*nyst,*	sneeze.

From the last four we say also in the past *fnýste, gýste, kýste, nýste,* referring them to the 1st conj. 2d class. There are also several variations of the partic. pass. as *brudet, -en, -ne,* instead of *brudt;* even in vulgar speech *fludt* for *flydt, snudt* for *snydt, frosset* for *frusset; kosset-en* for *kýst.*

39. § *Auxiliary verbs.*

The verbs possessing but few inflections, compared with the many distinctions of time and mode, which it is often necessary to indi-

cate in speaking accurately of actions, auxiliary verbs (*Hjælpeord*) are applied nearly as in English, to form a number of additional tenses and modes by way of circumlocution.

The most remarkable auxiliary verbs in Danish are: *skal*, *vil*, *har*, *er*, *faar*, *bliver*; having spoken of their inflection already under their respective classes, we have merely here to observe, to what part of the principal verb they are joined, and what modifications in its sense they are intended to express.

Skal and *vil* in the pres. tense denote futurity or intention, though not exactly as in English. *Skal* implies a duty and necessity connected with the subject; *vil* a mere futurity, without the intention of the subject, a sort of prediction of what will happen, f. i. *jeg skal skrive*, I shall write, *jeg vil drukne*, I shall drown, (if...). In the past (*skulde*, *vilde*), they denote a futurity relative to some other time; they are prefixed to the infinitive, as: *jeg skal komme i Morgen tidlig*, I shall come (call) to morrow morning. *Han sagde jeg skulde komme*, he said (that) I should come o: told me to come, where I may add *i Gaar*, yesterday, the action to come being future merely with respect to his orders, not with respect to my relation. The past of these auxiliaries also expresses the conditional future in French; f. i. *jeg skulde nok skrive, hvis jeg havde noget at skrive om*, I would write (to him) indeed, if I had any thing to write about.

Har and *er* serve in the present to express the preterperfect, and in the past (*havde*, *var*), the pluperfect, when connected with the participle passive of the principal verb, as: *jeg har hørt*, I have heard; *jeg havde læst*, I had read. *du* (*De*) *er kommen for silde*, you are come too late; *han var ikke kommen*, he was not come (arrived). The difference is, that *har* is used with active verbs, *er* with some of the neuters, and with all the passives, f. i. *er fundet*, has been found; *var fundet*, had been found; it never as in English expresses the pres. pass., so that *is found* must be given in Danish by *findes*, *was found* by *fandtes*.

Faar, get, united to the partic. pass. expresses the Engl. *shall have*, as: *naar jeg faar skrevet*, when I shall have written, *naar han fik Bogen læst*, when he should have read (perused) the book; but *da han fik Bogen læst*, when he had got through the book.

Har and *faar* are sometimes united with the infin., in order to express a duty or obligation in the subject; as: *jeg har at sige Dem*, I have to say (must say) to you; *du faar at sige mig*, you must say to (tell) me. *Er* is never used in this way, so that the Engl. I am to... must be translated, *jeg har at*, or *jeg skal*, *jeg maa*.

Bliver, am, is often used in a circumlocution of the passive, as: *bliver fundet*, is found, *blev fundet*, was found.

40. § Two auxiliaries are often connected with one principal verb, as:

har (skullet), villet sige, has had (intended) to say;
havde (skullet) villet sige, had had (intended) to say;
skal, vil have sagt, shall, will have said *);
skulde, vilde have sagt, should, would have said;
har haft skrevet, have had (it) written (once);
havde haft skrevet, had had (it) written;
skal, vil være skrevet, shall will be written;
skulde, vilde være skrevet, should, would be written;
har været skrevet, has been written;
havde været skrevet, had been written;
skal, vil faa skrevet, shall get (it) written;
skulde, vilde faa skrevet, should get (it) written;
har faaet skrevet, has got written;
havde faaet skrevet, had got written;
skal, vil blive skrevet, shall, will be written;
skulde, vilde blive skrevet, should, would be written;
er blevet skrevet, has been written;
var blevet skrevet, had been written;
havde blevet skrevet, would have been written.

Sometimes even three auxiliaries are added to one principal verb, as:

det skal have været besluttet, it is said to have been resolved;
det skulde have været gjort, it should have been done;
det vilde have været gjort, it would have been done;
det skal være blevet omtalt, it shall have been spoken of;
det skulde have (være) blevet omtalt, it should have been spoken of;
det vilde være blevet omtalt, it would have been spoken of;

*) The meaning of this phrase *jeg skal have sagt* is usually: *I am said to have said;* but *han vil have sagt*, he shall have said (it, before you may warn him).

det skal have blevet gjort, it shall have been done;
det skulde have blevet gjort, it should have been done.

The reader will observe, that there is a good deal more variety in the Danish than in the English circumlocutions; and that variety serves admirably to modify the sense, in a manner difficult to express in other languages; f. i. *det skulde have været gjort* signifies: it should have been previously done, and consequently then finished or completed; but *det skulde have blevet gjort* means: it should have been done after that time, implying moreover that the subject would have done it, or caused it to be done. Thus also: *det skal være skrevet* means: it shal be (ready) written, or I shall have it written at a certain future time, but *det skal blive skrevet* expresses an assurance that it shall be written, or that I will write it; and *det skal skrives* expresses a commanding, it shall, must be written, or you have to write it. So that a master will say: *det skal gjöres i Dag*, it must be done to-day; and the servant answer: *det skal blive gjort*, it shall be done (viz. to-day); or *det skal være gjort inden Klokken sex*, it shall be done (finished) before six o clock.

There are several other verbs used as auxiliaries, f. i. *maa*, may, must; *kan*, can, may; *tör*, dare, need; *lader*, let, cause to, &c. Besides the English student must be aware, that these, as well as the proper auxiliaries, are more complete or less defective in Danish than in English,

being used even in the infinitive in the same quality.

This great variety being modified still more by the conjunctions, *naar*, when; *da*, as, &c. it is a singular fault in some old Grammars to mistake these circumlocutions for real tenses or modes of the verbal inflection, and to admit them as such in the paradigms of the regular conjugation.

Several of the English modes of applying the auxiliaries are not used in Danish, f. i.

I am writing, jeg er i Færd med at skrive;
I was writing, jeg var ved at skrive;
I am going to write, jeg skal til at skrive;
I was going to write, jeg skulde, vilde til at skrive;
I do not write, jeg skriver ikke;
I did not write, jeg skrev ikke, (har ikke skrevet);
do write, skriv dog (endelig)!
do not write, skriv ikke, skriv dog ikke!
I have done writing, jeg er færdig med at skrive;
I had done writing, jeg var færdig med at skrive.

41. § *Different kinds of verbs.*

In Danish, as in other languages having a passive voice in the conjugation, there is a peculiar sort of verbs with passive terminations but active signification. They are commonly called deponents (*lideformede Gjerningsord*), and are regularly inflected as other passives of the conj. and class, to which they belong; merely the Supine, requiring also the addition of the passive *s*, creates some difficulty. Those of the first conj. 1st class form the sup. in *edes*; or *els*, those of the 2d class in *tes*. Ex.

fattes, fattedes, (har fattedes), want;
lykkes, lykkedes, har lykkedes or *lykkets*, prosper;
længes, længtes, har længtes, long;
synes, syntes, har syntes, seem;
slaas, sloges, har slaaedes or *slaacts*, fight;
bides, bedes, (har bidts), bite one another.

Some are entirely defective in the sup. as: *mindes, mindedes*, recollect.

Neuter verbs *(gjenstandslose Gjo.)* on the contrary have regularly no passive voice, as: *jeg staar*, I stand; *jeg kommer*, I come; never *jeg staas, jeg kommes.*

Reflective verbs *(tilbagevirkende Gjo.)* are followed by the objective cases of the pronouns, as:

jeg smigrer mig, I flatter myself,
du røber dig, thou betrayest thyself,
han bader sig, he bathes himself,
vi smigre os, we flatter ourselves,
I røbe eder, you betray yourselves,
de bade sig, they bathe themselves.

In the 3. p. care must be taken, to distinguish the reflective pronoun *sig* from the personal (*ham, hende*, pl. *dem*), which after such verbs would indicate a fourth person, f. i. *han bader ham*, he bathes him, *de bade dem*, they bathe them, implies somebody beside the agent. From the reflective *sig*, must also be distinguished the reciprocal pronouns *hinanden*, each other, when speaking of two, and *hverandre*, one another, speaking of more persons, f. i.

de elske hinanden, they love each other;
de elske hverandre, they love one another.

Several verbs are reciprocal without the pronouns, merely being put in the passive voice, f. i. *vi sés hver Dag*, we see each other every day. The reflective and reciprocal verbs quoted as examples hitherto may all be used as transitives, f. i. *jeg smigrer ingen*, I do not flatter anybody &c.; but some reflective verbs require in this case another expression in English, f. i. *jeg betænker mig*, I hesitate, but *jeg betænker*, I consider.

Several verbs are only used as reflectives, f. i.

jeg understaar mig, I presume;
jeg skynder mig, I hasten;

several others, beside the objective pronoun, require a preposition to combine them with another object, f. i.

jeg forstaar mig paa, I am skilled in;
jeg bestræber mig for, I endeavour;
jeg forbinder mig til, I engage;
jeg bryder mig ikke om, I do not care about.

There are also, in Danish, as in English, many impersonal verbs (*upersonlige Gjo.*), thus called because merely used with an indefinite subject in the 3d pers. sing. of the different tenses, though else formed regularly. Ex. *det regner*, *regnede*, (*har*) *regnet*, it rains; *det sner*, *sneede*, (*har*) *sneet*, it snows; *det lyner*, it lightens; *det tordner*, it thunders; *det tør*, *tøede*, *tøet*, it thaws. Most personal verbs are sometimes used impersonally, as: *jeg fryser*, it is cold to me, I shiver, but *det fryser*, it freezes; even so we say

impersonally: *det blæser*, it blows; *det stormer*, it storms; *det gjör ondt*, it smarts; though *jeg blæser*, *jeg stormer*, are also used. — Likewise *man tror*, one believes o: they belive; *man siger*, they say. — Sometimes *der*, there, is prefixed as a sort of indefinite subject, but then the real subject is usually added afterwards, as: *der kommer en Tid*, a time will come; *der lober (gaar) et Rygte*, there is a report; and the verb even put in the plural, if the subject be plur. as: *der ere de som mene*, there are those (people) who think. — Several impersonal verbs are, at the same time, deponent, though else active, when used personally. Ex. *der siges*, it is said, they say; *der skrives*, they write; *det dages*, it dawns; *det mörknes*, it grows dark. — Several neuter verbs of an active form have no passive voice, except as impersonals. Ex. *der soves for meget*, they sleep too much; *der lobes idelig*, they run (up and down) continually.

It must still be remarked, before we leave the verbs, that the active participle in *-ende* is also sometimes used in a passive signification; f. i. *blæsende Instrumenter*, instruments to be blown, i. e. wind-instruments; *mit iboende Hus*, my house lived in, i. e. the house I live in; especially as a future part. pass. f. i. *den afholdende Avktion* (Auction), the auction to be held; *den udgivende Bog*, the book about to be published; though several Grammarians of later

times, not knowing the old Icelandic, nor the Swedish, have rejected these forms as spurious.

42. § Particles.

Under this denomination are generally comprehended: adverbs (*Biord*), prepositions (*Forholdsord*), conjunctions (*Bindeord*) and interjections (*Udraabsord*). Of all these parts of speech merely some of the adverbs admit a sort of inflection, viz. a comparative and a superlative degree which are however usually similar to those of the corresponding adjectives; f. i. *smukt, smukkere, smukkest*, fine, decent; *höjt, höjere, höjest*, high; the latter is contracted in the superlative, when prefixed to other adv. or adj. f. i. *höjst dannet (Aand)*, highly cultivated (mind). For the positive degree of adverbs vid. p. 78.

Several are irregular as:

ilde (slemt),	*værre*,	*værst*,	ill, badly;
vel (godt),	*bedre*,	*bedst*,	well;
tit (tidt),	*tiere*,	*tiest*,	frequently;
længe,	*længer*,	*længst*,	long, (*diu*);
meget,	*mer*,	*mest*,	much;
gjerne,	*heller*,	*helst*,	fain;
(*for*),	*för*,	*først*,	prior.

PART 3.

FORMATION OF WORDS.

43. § *Preparatory remarks.*

All words are either simple *(enkelte)* or compound *(sammensatte)*, as: *et Hóved*, a head, *en Hovedpine*, a headach; the simple words are moreover either primitive *(Stamord)* or derivative *(Afledsord)*, as: *rødt*, red, *en Rødme*, a blush, *hun rødmer*, she blushes.

The simple primitives are but few in every language, and their augmentation by the introduction of foreign words, as in all mixed idioms, is a mere burthen to the memory, not affecting the understanding, and therefore prejudicial to the instruction of the common people; whereas it is the great excellency of original or less mixed tongues, to be able to enlarge the fundamental stock of expressions by derivation and composition of words, in such a manner, that the new word must excite the idea in the mind, as soon as the sound reaches the ear. It will also be a considerable assistance to the student's memory in recollecting the immense number of words, of which a cultivated language consists, if he pay some attention to the manner, in which this whole mass is formed from the few original primitives. In this view we shall here briefly consider the Danish derivation and com-

position. Those who wish more ample information may consult: *Dansk Orddannelseslære af* N. Petersen. Odense 1826.

Derivation.

44. § *Subdivision.*

When a general Idea, f. i. of negation, deterioration &c. is to be expressed, some prefixes are added to the words; but whenever a word is to be transferred from one part of speech to another, it is effected by terminations or change of vowel, sometimes even by transferring the words without any change, this last is however of much less frequent occurrence in Danish than in English, the grammatical qualities being in general more strongly marked on the words in the former, than in the latter of these languages.

45. § *Prefixes.*

Of a negative or privative signification are:

U- Engl. un- Ex. *Udyd*, vicious habit; *ùvist*, uncertain; *uovervìndelig*, invincible; *uudsigelig-t*, unspeakable; *ùgjórt*, not done; *ùgjerne*, unwillingly; *ùmager* or *ulèjliger*, trouble (one);

Van- *Vànskabning*, monster, from *Skabning*, a creature; *vanártig*, depraved; *vànsirer*, disfigure;

Mis- *Misùndelse*, envy; *misundelig-t*, envious; *at mìsunde*, to envy; *mistrøster*, dishear-

ten. Sometimes composed again with the negative *u*, as: *umiskjèndelig*, evident;

For- fordömmer, condemn; *forgíver*, poison; *forskærer*, spoil in cutting (f. i. a coat); *forsmaar*, slight; *en Forséelse*, an oversight; *Foragt*, contempt, *forlegen-t*, at a loss. Sometimes it merely serves to form verbs of an active signification, as *forgylde*, gild; *fordansker*, make Danish; or nouns of such verbs, as: *Forgylding*, gilding; *Fordanskning*, translation into Danish; *Forandring*, change; *Forstyrrelse*, devastation. This prefix appears to be different from the preposition *for*, which is also frequently used in composition; in general they may be distinguished by observing, that the prepos. has the tone of the word, the prefix not, as: *Fòrklæder*, aprons; *forklæder*, disguise; there are however some exceptions to this rule, as: *et Fòrtrin*, a preference, preeminence; but *fortrínlig-t*, preeminent.

Und- Undskyldning, excuse; *undskýldelig*, excusable; *at ùndskylde*, to excuse. Also composed with the negative *u-*, as: *uündskyldelig*, inexcusable;

Veder- Vederlag, compensation; *vederfares*, happen to; *vederstyggelig*, abominable.

46. § Of a positive signification are:

Be- Begreb, notion, conception; *betænkelig-t*, doubtful; *betænksom*, considerate, *beklåger*, bewail, from *klager*, complain; *betænker*, consider; *ubeviist*, unproved.

Bi- Bistand, assistance; *Bihensigt*, secondary design; *bilobig*, by the way, obiter; *bidrager*, contribute.

Sam- Samtykke, consent; *Samklang*, harmony; *samtidig*, contemporary, coeval; *at samtykke*, to consent; *usamdrægtig*, discordant.

Er- Erholder, get, receive; *erkjender*, acknowledge; *Erindring*, remembrance; *uerstatteligt*, irretrievable.

*An-**) *Ansigt*, face; *et Angreb*, an attack; *at angribe*, to attack; *uanvendelig-t*, inapplicable.

47. § Pronominal & adverbial prefixes are:

h- (demonstrative with respect to the 1st pers.), as: *her*, here; *hid*, hither; the Lat. *hoc*, this, seems to be formed in this manner.

d- (demonstrative with respect to the 3d pers.) as: *det*, *den*, that; *der*, there; *did*, thither; *da*, then;

hv- (relative and interrogative) *hvad*, *hvem*; *hvilket*; *hvor*, where;

i- (placed before the *hv*, gives those words an indeterminate or general signification), as: *ihvad*, whatsoever; *ihvem*, whosoever; *ihvilket*, whichsoever; *ihvor*, wheresoever.

---

*) Though *Bi-* and *An-* are no Danish words, yet they occur separately in several phrases adopted from the Teutonic tongues, as: *lagge bi*, lay by; *staa bi*, stand by; *det gaar an*, that will do, Germ. Es geht an; *at gribe sig an*, to exert your self.

Affixes.

48. § Formation of nouns, *a)* Affixes denoting the *agent:*

-er: Dommer, judge; *Læser*, reader; *Englænder*, Englishman; *Viser*, a hand of a watch; *Stégvender*, turnspit.

-ner: Kunstner, artist; *Falskner*, forger.

-mager: Skomager, shoemaker; *Urmager*, watchmaker; *mager*, is never used separately in Danish, but merely adopted from the Germ. *macher*, in compound words.

-ling: Lærling, disciple; *Yndling*, favorite; *Yngling*, a youth; *Gæsling*, gosling.

-inde: Hertuginde, dutchess; *Grevinde*, countess; *Sangerinde*, songstress; *Veninde*, (female) friend; *Ulvinde*, a shewolf.

-ske: Væverske, female weaver; *Forførerske*, seductress; *Giftblanderske*, (fem.) poisoner.

49. § *b)* the *action*, as:

Monosyllabic nouns, formed of verbs, are mentioned p. 15, but there are many more of this sort. Ex. *et Skrig*, a cry; *et Synk*, a draught; *et Sting*, a stitch; *et Stik*, a stab; *et Suk*, a sigh.

-en: en Prædiken, Præken, a sermon; *vor Gjören og Laden*, our doing and omission o: our whole conduct.

-ende: (mit) Vidende, (my) knowledge; *Sigende*, saying; *Foretagende*, untertaking.

-ing: Handling, action; *Forandring*, change,

alteration; *Landing*, landing; *Munding*, mouth (of a river); *Tinding*, temple (of the head); even of persons, as: *Arving*, heir; *Høvding*, chieftain, from *Hoved;*

-ning: Skrivning, writing; *Læsning*, reading; *en Gjerning*, an act (action); *en Strækning*, a tract of land, *en Grönning*, an esplanade; *en Slægtning*, a relation; *en Flygtning*, a fugitive; *en Dronning*, a queen, from *Drot*, a lord.

-else: Stỳrelse, moderation; *Beskrívelse*, description; *Udførelse*, execution; *Frèmbringelse*, production; *Fornöjelse*, pleasure; *Skrívelse*, letter; *Stìftelse*, establishment; *Hændelse*, accident; — *et Værelse*, a room.

-sel: Fødsel, birth; *Kjørsel*, driving; *Udførsel*, exportation; *Trúsel*, threat; *Hángsel*, hinge; *Fángsel*, prison.

-t, d: en Drìft, an instinct (from *dríver); Dragt*, dress; *Indtægt*, revenue; *Blæst*, blowing, wind; *en Sæd*, a seed, (from *at saa), en Færd*, a journey, tour, *(fare); en Skyld*, debt, crime, *(skulle); Byrd*, descent, *(bære); — et Vidnesbyrd*, a testimony.

-st: Kùnst, art (from *kunne); Fangst*, a catching; *Yndest, Gùnst*, favor; *Ankomst*, arrival; *Tjèneste*, service, but *tjenst-àgtig*, officious.

-erí: Fiskerí, fishery; *Praleri*, ostentation; *Tyverí*, theft.

50. § *c) Qualities* &c. denote:

-e: en Héde, a heat; *Kùlde*, cold; *Vréde*, anger; *Glæde*, joy; *Fylde*, fulness; *Styrke*,

strength; *Længe*, row (of houses); *Milte (Midte)*, middle.

-de: Dybde, depth; *Længde*, length; *Vidde*, width; *Mængde*, multitude; *Tyngde*, gravity.

-hed: Höjhed, highness, greatness; *Skævhed*, wryness; *Frihed*, freedom; *Kærlighed*, love; *Rettighed*, right, privilege.

-dom: Viisdom, wisdom; *Ungdom*, youth; *Alderdom*, old age; *Lægedom*, medicine;

-dömme (a province or district): *Hertugdömme*, dutchy; *Fyrstendömme*, principality; *Herredömme*, dominion.

- skab: et Grevskab, a county; *Fjendskab*, enmity; *Venskab*, friendship; *Broderskab*, fraternity, brotherhood; *Svögerskab*, affinity; — and of the com. gend. *Klögskab-en*, prudence; *Mörskab-en*, diversion; *Kundskab*, knowledge; *Videnskab*, science; &c. cf. p. 15. 17.

-me: Fedme, fatness; *Sødme*, sweetness; *Rødme*, blush; *Kvalme*, qualm.

51. § *d) concrete things.*

-e, (the definite neuter of the adj.), *et Onde*, an evil; *et Hele*, a whole; *et Mörke*, the dark; *et Rige*, dominion, kingdom, (reign, power), from the adj. *rig*, rich, formerly powerful.

-t, (the indef. neut. of the adj.): *Rødt*, red colour; *Grönt, (Grönsel)*, vegetables; *Blyhvidt, (Bleghvidt)*, whitelead; *Spansgrönt*, verdegris, *Berlinerblaat*, the Prussian Blue. (It is a germanism to say *Spansgrön, Berlinerblaa).*

- (the indef. com. gend. of the adj.): *en Ret*, a court, a noun of very ancient formation; especially of persons, as: *en Sórt*, a negro; *en Vild*, a savage; *en Gal*, a madman; *en Lovkyndig*, a lawyer; *en Lærd*, a scholar, a learned man, and more frequently in the def. plur. *de Sorte*, *de Vilde*, &c.

-el, *l*, (denotes an implement): *en Nogel*, a key; *en Sadel*, a saddle; *en Skovl*, a shovel.

There are many remnants of old forms of derivation, which existing only in some few words may be considered as irregulars, as: *en Maan-ed*, a month; *et Lev-net*, a life; *en Hav-n*, a haven; *et Sog-n*, a parish (from *soge*, seek); *en Tor-ke*, drought; *en Væd-ske*, a liquor; *et Lof-te*, a promise.

52. § Formation of adjectives.

-ig-t: módig-t, courageous; *søvnig-t*, sleepy; *flittig-t*, industrious; *lydig-t*, obedient.

-agtig-t: bondagtig-t, rustic, *kvindagtig-t*, effeminate; *skarnagtig-t*, malicious; *nöjagtig-t*, accurate; *blâagtig-t*, bluish; *langagtig-t*, longish.

-lig-t: venlig-t, friendly; *daglig-t*, dayly; *lykkelig-t*, happy; *beviislig-t*, proveable; *mulig-t*, possible; *umulig-t*, impossible; *syrlig-t*, sourish. Sometimes *t* is inserted between this termination and the root, f. i. *mundtlig-t*, oral; *offentlig-t*, public; *égentlig-t*, proper; (from *Mund*, mouth; Germ. *offen*, Dan. *aaben*, open; *égen*, own). Still more frequently an *e* precedes, especially in those formed from verbs, and deno-

ting a passive possibility. Ex. *kostelig-t*, costly; *dødelig-t*, mortal; *tænkelig-t*, apt to be thought, i. e. imaginable, conceivable; *ubegribelig-t*, incomprehensible.

-som-t: vòldsom-t, violent; *nöjsom-t*, content; *eensom-t*, lonely; *langsom-t*, slow; *arbejdsom-t*, assiduous.

-sommelig-t: fredsòmmelig-t, peaceable; *möjsommelig-t*, laborious; *frugtsommelig-t*, pregnant; *kjedsommelig-t*, tedious.

-bar-t: frùgtbar-t, fertile; *ærbar-t*, modest, composed; *sejlbar-t*, navigable; *ufejlbar-t*, infallible.

-bærlig-t: skinbærlig-t, manifest; *ufejlbærlig*, that cannot fail.

-sk: spodsk, scornful, disdainful; *løbsk*, starting (horse); *trœsk*, cunning; *lumsk*, insidious; many national or patronymic adj. are formed with this termination, as: *tysk* (tydsk), German; *pólsk*, Polish; *ùngersk*, Hungarian; *grœsk*, Greek, Grecian; *fransk*, French; Sometimes *i* precedes, as: *barbárisk*, barbarous; *politisk*, political; *filosófisk*, philosophical; *tyrkisk*, Turkish; *russisk*, Russian; *hebraisk*, Hebrew; *kaldaisk*, Chaldean.

When such adj. of nations are used as nouns, and consequently written with capitals, they indicate the languages, as: *taler De Dansk?* do you speak Danish? *Har De studeret Kinesisk?* have you studied Chinese? *Han kan slet intet Portugisisk*, he knows nothing of Portuguese. These nouns are usually of the com.

gend. as: *réd, bréd Dansk,* plain, broad Danish; *Tysken er vanskelig,* the German is difficult.

-et: hórnet, horned; *búget,* bellied; *fúret,* furrowed; *trekantet,* triangular; *firkantet, aatte-kantet* &c.; *stribet,* striped; *smàlstribet,* narrowstriped; *blâaret,* blue-veined; *blâöjet,* blue-eyed; *hullet,* full of holes; *behjærtet,* courageous; *haaret,* hairy.

-laden-t: mörkladen-t, sort-laden-t, dark-faced; *rundladen-t,* round-faced; *vred-laden-t,* hotheaded.

-vorren-t, (vorn-t): fjantevorren-t, tossevorren-t, silly; *kvaklevorren-t,* fickle.

-s: gængs (gængse), current; *tavs,* silent; *eens,* uniform, alike; *fælles,* common (not *fælleds,* being derived from *Fælle,* not from *Fælled).*

There are remnants of many more adjectival terminations, as: *vammel,* qvalmish; *gylden,* golden; *solvern,* silver-; *fædrene,* paternal; but these only occur in some few instances.

53. § Formation of adverbs and prepos.

-e (Icel. *i,* indicates rest in a place, as: *ude,* without; *oppe,* up; *hjemme,* at home; *borte,* away; from *ud,* out; *op,* up; *hjem,* home; *bort,* away).

-e (Icel. *-a,* forms some old adv. from. adj.) *vide,* widely; *dyre,* dearly; *stille,* calmly; *næppe,* scarcely (from *knap,* scanty).

-er (motion to, or rest on a place): *oster (ud),*

east, *vester (paa)*, west; *atter*, again (back); *agter*, aft, abaft; *efter*, *under*, &c.

-en (originally motion from a place, now with a very obscure signification): *østen for*, to the east of; *vesten fra*, from the west; *uden til*, on the outside; *inden (en Time)*, within (an hour); *oven paa*, on the top of; *næsten*, almost; *sjælden*, rarely.

-igen, *ligen* (from adj. in *ig*, *lig*): *kraftigen*, strongly; *modigen*, courageously; *foleligen*, sensibly. But these words are usually applied as adverbs, without the *-en*, as: *han blev ikke understøttet kraftig nok*, he was not supported sufficiently (or strongly) enough; *han blev følelig straffet*, he was sensibly punished. Several modern authors would add the neuter *t* in these cases, but this is a Swedish form, contrary to the Danish usage; we constantly say: *de slog dygtig fra sig*, they defended themselves bravely; *hjærtelig gjerne*, with all my heart. The justness of this rule appears evident from the next adverbial termination.

-lig, *elig* (Engl. *ly*, *ely*), as: *nemlig*, *navnlig*, to wit, namely; *lydelig*, audibly; *snarlig*, soon; *visselig*, certainly; *fuldelig*, fully, (never *nemligt*, *fuldeligt*).

-t (The neuter form of the adj. of other terminations is often applied adverbially) as: *godt*, well; *vidt og bredt*, widely; *höjt og dyrt*, with terrible oaths; but there are many exceptions, as: *knap nok*, hardly enough; *heel vel*,

very well; *fuldkommen fornöjet*, perfectly satisfied. — Those that have no *t* added in the neuter, never receive it in the adverbial form, as: *skjelmsk*, roguish, & roguishly.

-s -es: (originally the genitive *-s*): *allesteds*, everywhere; *et Steds*, somewhere; *alskens*, of all sorts; *skraus over for*, askaunce; *paa tværs*, across; *langs med*, along; *udvortes*, externally; *indvortes*, internally; the two last are also used as adjectives.

54. § Formation of verbs.

-er, is sometimes merely added to nouns or adjectives, in order to make verbs of them, as: *Agt*, intention, *agter*, intend; *synd-er*, sin; *hed-er*, heat; *aabenbar-er*, reveal; *stiv-er*, starch. — Sometimes the radical vowel is changed, as: *virker*, act, work, from *Verk*; *ýder*, pay (taxes) from *úd*, out; *glæder*, gladden, from *glad*; *bod-er*, pay for, from *Bód*, *hændes*, happens, comes to hand, from *Haand*.

Neuter verbs of the complex order are made transitives, and transferred to the simple order, by changing the vowel, and sometimes hardening the characteristic consonant of the past, thus:

springer,	*sprang*,	— *sprænger*,	burst a thing;
synker,	*sank*,	— *sænker*,	sink something;
sidder,	*sad*,	— *sætter*,	set;
ligger,	*laa*,	— *lægger*,	lay;
farer,	*fór*,	— *fører*,	carry;
ryger,	*røg*,	— *røger*,	smoke;
bider,	*béd*,	— *béder*,	hunt, stop;

viz. let the hounds or the horses bite. Some

few are formed from the pres. tense, as: *vaager*, watch, *vækker*, awaken; *knager - knækker*, crack; *nejer*, courtsey, bow, *nikker*, nod.

-ter: gifter, marry away, from *giver; svigter*, fail, from *sviger; vænter*, expect (from Icel. *vân*, hope); *sigter*, aim at, from *se; sigter*, sift, from *si; nægter*, deny, from *nej*, no.

-ner: ligner, am like; *blegner*, turn pale; *stivner*, grow stiff; *vidner*, bear witness.

-ker, -ger: dyrker, worship (hold dear); *ynker*, pity, from *öm*, tender; *forsinker*, delay, from *seen; vrikker*, jog, from *vrider; skulker*, sculk, from *skjuler; spörger*, ask, from *Spór; hærger*, ravage, from *Hær*. Sometimes *i* is inserted before *ger*, as: *beskjæftiger*, keep busy; *fortrediger*, provoke; *afskjediger*, discharge; *bemægtiger mig*, seize upon.

-ser: standser, stop; *renser*, cleanse; *hidser*, heat (the blood); *hilser*, salute.

-sker: hersker, sway; *husker*, remember; *formindsker*, lessen; *smasker*, smack with the lips.

-rer: bævrer, tremble; *kvidrer*, chirp; *ytrer*, utter; *smulrer*, crumble; *valtrer*, waddle; *kantrer*, overturn (the boat).

-ler: smugler, smuggle; *bejler*, court, woo, (from *beder); besudler*, soil; *funkler*, sparkle.

These derivatives in *-ter, ner, ker, ger, ser, sker, rer, ler*, belong to the 1st conj. 1st class, and are all regularly inflected. But though all the examples quoted are in full use, and the derivation in most of them clear and indisputable,

yet the language rarely admits of new formations through these means; but rather through the prefixes: *for*, *be* &c.

-érer, forms verbs from roots of the southern languages, as: *regulerer*, regulate; *reformerer*, reform; *dikterer*, dictate; *konstituerer*, constitute; *pulveriserer*, pulverize; and many more. They should properly belong to the 1st conj. 1st class, but are often contracted and referred to the 2d class, f. i. *Luther reformérte meget*, L. reformed much (many things). *Han er reformért*, he belongs to the reformed church.

55. § Composition.

The composition of words is very free, and the chief source of the copiousness of the modern Danish; yet it is by no means illimited or irregular, and ought not therefore to be omitted in any good Grammar of this tongue.

In general, the last part of the compound expresses the chief idea, which is described or defined by the preceding part, f. i. *en Bog*, a book, *en Skolebog*, a schoolbook; *en Lærebog*, a compendium; *Læsebog*, selections, extracts; *en Ordbog*, a dictionary; *en Flaske*, a bottle, *en Blækflaske*, an ink-bottle; *en Ølflaske*, a bottle for beer, or in which is or has been beer; but *en Flaske Blæk*, means a bottle of ink; *en Flaske Øl*, a bottle of beer, *en Punsebolle*, is a bowl for punch, but *en Bolle Puns*, a bowl of punch; *en Sølvskje*, a silver spoon; *en Mürskje*, a tro-

wel; *Træsko*, wooden shoes. Thus even adjectives, f. i. *frivillig*, voluntary; *langvarig*, of long duration; *husvant*, familiar; *landsforvist*, exiled, banished; likewise some verbs, as: *føder*, nourish, support, *brødføder*, afford, yield sufficient provision of corn for bread (to a family); *hugger*, cut; *halshugger*, behead; *iagttager*, observe; *istandsætter*, repair; *loslader*, set free; *fritager*, exempt.

Sometimes the last part is a derivative, formed from a separate word, but not used separately itself. Ex. *Husholder*, economist, housekeeper; *Værtshusholder*, innkeeper; *Husholderske*, a female housekeeper; *husholdersk*, economical, thrifty; from *holder*, keep; though *Holder*, *Holderske*, *holdersk*, are no words in the Language.

The first part is often a verb in the infinitive, as: *en Slibesteen*, a grindstone; *en Hvæssesteen*, a whetstone; *en Spisesal*, a dinning-room; *en Liggehöne*, a brood-hen; *et Kjendebogstav*, a characteristic letter; *en Byggeplads*, a ground to build upon; *en Bærebör*, a hand-barrow; *Talekunst*, rhetoric; *Talestol*, pulpit; *Trykkefrihed*, the liberty of the press.

Even substantives are often compounded without any change, as: *Kongestad*, royal city; *Husmand*, petty farmer, cottager; *Raadstue*, town-hall; likewise: *Storherre-n*, the grand-signior; *Alverden*, the universe; *Blaabær*, bilberries; *Lediggang*, idleness; *Hunkön*, masculine gender;

Fèmfingerurt, cinquefoil; *hundredaarig*, centennial.

Sometimes the first part is changed a little, f. i. by throwing away a final *e*, as: *en Firskilling*, a penny; *Kvindfolk*, woman; *Bettelstav-en*, the beggars staff i. e. beggary, from *bette*; or by inserting an *e*, as: *en Lysesax*, a pair of snuffers; *en Æggeblomme*, the yolk of an egg; *en Gulerod*, a carrot; *en Sygestue*, an infirmary; *et Foredrag*, elocution; *forebygge*, prevent. In many instances this *e* is a relick of the Icel. gen. plur. in *a*; f. i. *Landemærke*, frontiers; *Sædelære*, ethics; *Gjedeblad*, honeysuckle, Icel. *landa-mæri*, *siða-lærdómr*, &c. sometimes of an old gen. sing. in *-a*, *ar*, *ur*, f. i. *Penneknив*, penknife; *Sængestolpe*, bedpost, Icel. *pennahnífr*, *sængurstólpi*. Still more frequently an *s* is inserted, or the first part is put in the gen. sing. as: *en Handelsmand*, a tradesman, merchant; *en Landsmand*, a fellow countryman; but *en Landmand*, is a husbandman; *en Baadshage*, a boats-hook; *en Vinduesrude*, a pane or square of a window; *et Tidsrum*, a period. — In a few instances *-n*, is inserted, in words adopted from the German, as: *Fruentimmer*, woman, *Grækenland*, (better *Grækeland*), Greece, *Ærenpris*, speedwell, a plant, Germ. *Frauenzimmer*, *Griechenland*, *Ehrenpreis*. Thus even *Hekkenfelt*, a euphemism for Hell, is a Germ. depravation of Icel. *Heklufjall*, mount Hekla in Iceland.

A few compound words require both parts to be put in the plural, as: *Bondegaard*, a farm, farmers house, plur. *Böndergaarde; Barnebarn*, grandchild, plur. *Börnebörn*, grandchildern.

Prepositions and adverbs very frequently take the first place in compounds, as: *bortødsle*, squander away; *afhugge*, cut off; *udtale*, pronounce, *Udtale*, pronunciation; *Udtryk*, expression; *Indtryk*, impression; *indelukke*, shut up; *nedrive*, pull down; *opbrænde*, burn down.

Many of these compound verbs may also be resolved, and the particle placed separately behind, f. i. *ødsle bort*, *hugge af*; but this transposition oftentimes makes a great difference in the signification; the compounds being used figuratively or metaphorically, the resolved verbs literally or properly. Ex.

indrykker, insert,	*rykker ind*, march into;
afstaar, cede,	*staar af*, alight;
oversætter, translate,	*sætter over*, cross;
overgaar, excel,	*gaar over*, pass (over);
udtrykker, express,	*trykker ud*, squeeze out;
igjenløser, redeem,	*løser igjen*, untie again.

Prepositions and adverbs composed with the prep. *i* (in), generally lose this *i* in composition with nouns or verbs. Ex. *igjennem*, through, *gjennemborer*, pierce, *gjennemtr nger*, penetrate; *imod*, against, *Modstand*, resistance, *modvirker*, counteract; *imellem*, between, *Mellemgulv*, diaphragm; *igjen*, again, *gjentager*, repeat; *istèden*, instead, *Stedord*, pronoun, *Stedfader*, stepfather &c.

PART 4.

SYNTAX.

56. § The Danish manner of construing sentences, being pretty similar to the English, it is needless here to attempt any complete development of Syntax. I shall therefore merely offer some remarks on the peculiarities of the Danish in this respect, following the order of the parts of speech, observed in the preceding pages.

57. § *The articles.*

The definite art. of the adj. may sometimes be left out, the definite form of the adj. or pronoun showing sufficiently that it is to be understood, f. i. *forste Gang*, the first time; *samme Aften*, the same evening; *gamle Danmark*, old Denmark; especially in names, as: *Ny-Holland*, *Lange-Bro*, *Runde-Taarn*, and in apostrophes, as: *Store Gud*, great God! *kære Ven*, dear friend; *Höjstærede Herre*, highly honored (dear) Sir! &c. In a few instances the def. art. of nouns is added, as: *hele Sagen*, the whole business; *for störste Delen*, for the greatest part.

The def. art. is used with nouns of general things, where the English has no article, f. i. *Natür-en*, nature; *Skæbne-n*, fate; *Død-en*, death; *Liv-et*, life; *Menneske-t*, man; *Forsyn-et*, providence; *Himlen*, heaven.

The noun which governs a genitive is usually without any article, f. i. *Verdens Alder*, the age of the world; *Aarets Længde*, the length of the year; *et Legemes Tyngde*, the gravity of a body.

The genitives of nouns, as also the possessive and demonstr. pronouns, like the article, require the definite form of the adj. following, as: *min bedste Ven*, my best friend; *dit gamle Losi*, your (thy) old lodging; *hendes lange Haar*, her long hair; *denne evige Snak*, this endless talk.

57. § *The Nouns.*

Of the general position of nouns we have spoken already (p. 30-31), and stated the rule that the nominative usually is placed before the verb. In consequent propositions, however, the verb is followed by the agent. Ex. *hvis De ikke vil tro mig, saa kan jeg ikke gjöre ved det*, if you won't believe me, I cannot help it. *Da Freden var sluttet, rejste han udenlands*, when the peace was concluded, he went abroad. Also in conditional propositions, as: *Skulde jeg endelig gjöre det*, should I absolutely do it; *maatte jeg være saa lykkelig*, might I be so happy. Likewise in questions, as: *sér De Skibet, som sejler der*, do you see the vessel, that sails there? *Taler De med ham i Morgen?* do you speak with him (see him) to morrow? *Sés vi saa i Aften?* shall we see one another (meet) then

to night, or shall I have the pleasure of seeing you to night. — There are several adverbs or particles of time which produce the same effect, when placed at the head of the proposition, f. i. *derefter rejste han*, after this he departed; *aldrig tror jeg det*, never I believe this.

The genit., when expressed by termination, is always placed before the word governing it, f. i. *for Guds Skyld*, for God's sake, also: in the name of God. *Hans Metóde*, his method. *Rigets Forvaltning*, the administration of the kingdom. *Mange Vandes Lyd*, the sound of many waters. Likewise possessive pronouns, as: *gaa din Vej*, get you gone; *hun glemte sin Paraply*, she forgot (left) her umbrella.

But the gen. is also frequently expressed by help of prepositions, not only *af*, of, but also *til*, to, &c. Ex. *det er Biskoppens Sön*, or *en Sön af Biskoppen*, it (he) is a son of the bishop; *en Bróder til Biskoppen*, a brother of the bishop; *Dören paa Huset*, the door of the house. *Versebygningen i Kædmons Parafrás*, the versification of Cædmon's paraphrase.

The preposition is entirely omitted after nouns of measure and the like, as: *en Mangde Mennesker*, a crowd of people; *et Stykke Træ*, a piece of wood; *en Lap Papír*, a scrap of paper; *en Pægl (Pæ'l) Öl*, a ½ pint of beer; *en Tönde Sild*, a cade of herrings; likewise *en Tönde stærkt Öl*, a cask of strong beer; *en Skæppe ny Hvede*, a bushel of new wheat. But when the

name of the thing measured is definite, the prep. *af* must be expressed, as: *en Skœppe af den ny Hvede*, a bushel of the new wheat.

58. § *The adjectives.*

In Danish the adjective is always placed before the noun, to which it belongs, f. i. *et gammelt Ord (Ordsprog)*, an old saying; *den ny Móde*, the new fashion; *fra umindelige Tider*, from times immemorial. Except when applied as surnames, as: *Gjeorg den fjerde*, George the fourth; *Knud den store*, Canute the great.

Many adjectives and participles may, without any intervenient prep., govern the nouns sometimes as oblique sometimes as direct objects, (or, in the Latin phraseology, sometimes in the dat. sometimes in the acc.), f. i. *det er ikke Umagen værd*, it is not worth the pain (or worth while); *er det Mennesket gavnligt?* is it useful to man? *Han er mig intet skyldig*, he owes me nothing. Sometimes they take the noun together with a prep. after them, as: *er det gavnligt for Mennesket?*

59. § *Pronouns.*

The two genders of the pronoun for the third person *(han, hun)*, when speaking of men, are usually applied according to the natural sex, not to the grammatical gender; f. i. *Fruentimret viste meget Mod, da hun* (not *det) forsvarede sig imod saa mange Fjender*, the woman

showed great courage, in defending herself against so many enemies. To *Mennesket* corresponds *han*, when it means *a* certain *man*, but *det* when it means *mankind*, as: *Mennesket mærkede ikke, hvorledes han* (not *det) var stædt*, the man did not perceive how he was situated; *Mennesket og dets Medskabninger*, Man and his fellow creatures. In speaking of animals we use *det*, *den*, never *han* or *hun*, except in poetical personifications, and sometimes in vulgar speech.

The pronoun *De*, when applied to a single person (p. 39), is always united with the sing. number of the verb, as: *Kommer De saa?* shall I expect you then? (not *Komme De). Gaar De paa Komédie?* do you go to the play?

The numeral pronouns are placed before the nouns, as: *tó Huse*, two houses; *det første Menneske*, the first man. When a numeral and an adjective are added, that which has the closest connection with the noun must stand the nearest to it, f. i. *tí hele Brød*, ten entire loaves, but *hele tí Brød*, means whole (not less than) ten loaves.

When speaking of the date of the year, we never apply the word *Tusend*, but merely count the *Hundrede*, f. i. 1829, *atten Hundrede og ni-og-tyve*, not, *ét Tusend aatte Hundrede og ni-og-tyve.*

60. § *Verbs.*

In common speech the plural form of the

tenses is scarcely ever made use of, as: *vi rejser* (instead of *rejse) i Morgen*, we depart to morrow; *det er tidligt de Kongelige kommer* (for *komme) i Aften*, the royal family comes early to night; *de spiller dèt Skuespil gòdt*, they perform that play well.

The active participles in *-ende*, are never used as gerunds, and rarely as parts of verbs, but more frequently as a sort of adjectives, as: 'fading graces', *falmende Yndigheder*; 'falling leaves', *faldende Løv;* 'calling to one another, and endeavouring in vain to extricate themselves', *raabende til hveràndre og strœbende forgæves at ùdrede sig;* but: 'on entering this first enclosure', must be given: *i det jeg traadte ind i dette forste Aflukke*, not *i* or *paa indtrœdende*, &c. 'I was wandering', *jeg vandrede*, not *jeg var vandrende*, (see p. 63). 'The king being a hunting', *da Kongen (just) var paa Jagt.* 'The soldiers being afraid of the enemy', *Soldaterne som vare bange for Fjenderne.* 'In promising them some', *ved at love dem nogle.*

The English participles in *-ing* must often be rendered in Danish by the infinitives, as: it is scarcely worth seing, *det er nœppe vœrd at se.*

61. § *Particles.*

Of prepositions it is worth being observed how they are used to determine time; *i* with the genitive denotes a past time, as: *i Söndags*, last sunday; the nouns ending in *en*, lose their

n before the genitive *-s*, in this sort of regimen, as: *i Gaar Aftes* last night, yesterday evening (from *Aften*, otherwise the usual genitive is *Aftens*); *i Morges*, this morning; *i Formiddags*, this forenoon; *i Forgaars*, the day before yesterday; *i Mandags Eftermiddags*, last monday afternoon. — With the nominative it denotes the current time, as: *i Aar*, this year; *i Dag*, to-day; or the time next following, as *i Aften*, this evening, which may be said both in the forenoon of the same day, and in the evening itself; *i Morgen*, to-morrow. But the word *Nat* not admitting the genitive *-s*, in the case just mentioned, when I say *i Nat*, it is entirely equivocal whether I mean the night preceeding or that succeeding this day; f. i. *Regnede det i Nat*, did it rain last night? *faa vi Regn i Nat*, shall we have rain this night? The following days of the week are indicated by *paa*, on, as: *paa Söndag*, next sunday; *paa Mandag Formiddag*, on monday forenoon. For some few cases we have other prepositions or adverbial expressions, as: *ifjor (i Fjór)*, last year; *ad Aare*, next year. *Om* with the noun in the definite form corresponds to the English *a*, *in*, as: *Tjeneren faar* 10 *Rbd. (Rigsbankdaler) om Maaneden.* The servant has 10 dollars a month. Also *om Aaret*, a year; *om Dagen*, a day; *om Morgenen*, in the morning, &c.

Of the conjunctions there is scarcely any thing remarkable to say in the syntax, there

being absolutely no conjunctive mode in the verbs. It may be observed however, that in combined sentences several conjunctions correspond to each other, so that the one preceding, the other may be expected to follow, such are:

baade — og,	both — and;
saavel — som,	as well — as;
saa (stor) — som,	as (great) — as;
ikke alene — men ogsaa,	not only — but also;
jo (mecr) — des (bedre),	the (more) — the (better);
saa meget des — som,	so much the — as;
om — eller,	whether — or;
enten — eller,	either — or;
hverken — eller, / *ej heller,*	neither — nor;
vel — men ikke, / *men alligevel,*	indeed — but not; — but nevertheless;
vel ikke — men dog, / *— men vel,*	not indeed — but still; — but for all that;
deels — deels,	partly — partly;
da — saa (kan De),	as — (you may);
ihvorvel — (saa) dog,	although — yet;
skönt — (saa) dog ikke,	though — still not.

62. § *Appendix.*

Though the Roman character is daily gaining ground, being introduced into the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Copenhagen and of most other learned Societies in Denmark and Norway, as also used in many excellent works of private authors on Antiquity, History &c. yet the monkish or Gothic form of the letters are still preferred by many, and must be lear-

ned also, I shall therefore also propose the alphabet in that shape together with some few remarks.

A, a,	(J), j,	T, t,	(Q, q),
B, b,	K, k,	U, u,	(W, w),
C, c,	L, l,	V, v,	(Z, z),
D, d,	M, m,	X, x,	(ü, ü),
E, e,	N, n,	Y, y,	(Ä, ä),
F, f,	O, o,	Å, å,	(ß).
G, g,	P, p,	Æ, æ,	
H, h,	R, r,	Ø, ø,	
I, i,	S, ſ, s,	Ö, ö,	

63. § *Remarks on these figures.*

In this character the capital J is also usually applied for the J, f. i. Israel and Jeſus; though different figures have been invented by P. Syv, R. Nyerup & Mr. J. Jetsmark, in order to distinguish them; in handwriting however they are usually distinguished, the J being prolonged beneath the line. Of the figures used in print that of Mr. Jetsmark, which I have here made use of, appears to have the preference.

The long ſ is constantly applied in the beginning of syllables, even in the combinations: ſſ, ſl, ſp, ſt. Ex. ſlig, ſkal, ſtrider, ſparer.

For å, has also been proposed another figure, viz. aa, which has been adopted by the celebrated Capt. Abrahamson in his first edition of Langes *Dänische Gramm. für Deutsche*, as also by the author of these pages, in the first

edition of his Icel. Grammar; that he has afterwards preferred the å, is not only from patriotic motives; this figure being found in old Danish MSS. down to 1555, but also because it is introduced into several other languages, as Swedish and Laplandic, and has even been used in the upper German dialects, f. i. in Büschings und von der Hagen's *Sammlung deutscher Volkslieder*, Berlin 1807 and in J. F. Castelli's *Gedichte in nieder-österreichischer Mundart*, Wien 1828, 8vo. Also in the Bornholm dialect by Mr. Skougaard, in the Farroic by the revd. Mr. Lyngbye, and in the Acra (on the coast of Guinea) by Capt. Schönning, whereas ɑ is used nowhere else in the world.

The ů and ǻ are German manners of writing the vowels *y* and *æ*, usually preserved in writing German names, although the Germans never use the Danish *æ* or *ø*, in writing Danish names, nor even in quoting titles or passages of books. Some writers also apply the ů for French *u*, f. i. Nůance, Bůreau, pronounce *Nyanse*, *Byraa*.

The ß is entirely a German combination, not used even by the Germans themselves in the Roman character, and pronounced like the Danish *s*.

DIALOGUES
AND
EXTRACTS.

FAMILIAR DIALOGUES.

Første Samtale.	*Dialogue* 1.
God Morgen!	*Good morning, sir* [1]).
Hvorlédes befinder De Dem [2])?	*How do you do?*
Hvorledes staar det til?	*How are you?*
Jeg takker, meget vel; ret bra'.	*Very well, pretty well, thank you.*
Saa saa; ikke med det bedste.	*So so; not very well.*
Meget vel, til Tjèneste.	*Very well, to serve you.*
Til Deres Tjèneste.	*At your service.*
Behág at sidde néd.	*Please to sit down.*
Vær saa ártig, og tag en Stol.	*Be so kind as to take a seat, a chair.*
Sìd néd et Öjeblik.	*Sit down a moment.*
Jeg har et lille Besøg at gjöre i Nabolavet.	*I must go to pay a visit in the neighbourhood.*

[1]) The Danish expression for sir, *Herre* or *min Herre*, is rarely used in conversation, except by servants.

[2]) The reciprocal forms, *sig, sit, sin, sine*, must be avoided, when the civil pronoun *De*, you, is the subject; but if it were the usual plur. of the 3d person, it should be: *hvorledes befinde de sig?* how do they find themselves?

Hvad er Klokken?
What is it o'clock?

Hvad mener De?
What do you think it is?

Den er vel ikke aatte endnu.
Scarce eight, I believe, yet.

Hvad? aatte! den er slaaet ti.
How? eight! it has struck ten.

Er det muligt? er den saa mange! saa maa jeg ogsaa ud.
Is it possible? is it so late! then I must go out also.

Hvor skal De hen?
Whither are you going?

Jeg skal hen at spise Frókost hos Hr. N. N.
I am going to breakfast with Mr. N. N.

Og jeg skal hen at se til Fru N. N.
And I am going to call on Mrs. N. N.

A! det er nok saa godt, at besøge Damerne!
Ah, that is much better indeed, to visit the ladies!

Men naar sees vi nu igjen?
But when shall we see each other again?

Er De hjemme paa Tirsdag?
Shall you be at home on tuesday?

Ja hvad Tid Dágs?
At what hour?

Aa, saadan Klokken sex eller syv.
Why, about six or seven o'clock.

Ja, om Aftenen er jeg hjemme, men kom saa ikke for silde, saa vil vi drikke Te nede i Haven.
Yes, sir! in the evening I shall be at home, but don't come too late then, so that we may drink tea in the garden.

Godt! som De befaler.
Well, as you please.

Farvel! (Adjø!)
Farvel! Farvel!

Good bye! (Adieu).
Good bye!

Anden Samtale.

Dialogue 2.

God Aften Hr. N. N.
Velkommen. Det fornöjer mig meget at se Dem.

Good evening Mr. N. N.
Welcome, sir! I am very happy to see you.

Hvorledes har De levet, siden sidst, jeg havde den Fornöjelse at se Dem.

How have you been, since I had the pleasure of seeing you last?

Jeg er dem meget forbunden. Naar jeg undtager en lille Forkølelse, som har holdt mig inde et Par Dage, har jeg været meget vel. Men De er fremmed; hvorledes finder De vort Klima passer sig för Dem?

I am much obliged to you, sir. Excepting a little cold, that confined me to my room for a couple of days, I have been very well. But you are a foreigner, how do you find our climate agree with you?

Det er lidt kòldt og fugtigt, i det mindste er Luften langt varmere og törrere i mit Fædreneland.

It is somewhat cold and damp, at least the air is much warmer and dryer in my native country.

Det kan jeg tænke.

I am sure it is!

Men man maa indrette sin Klædedragt og Levemaade efter den Him-

But one must arrange his clothing and diet according to the cli-

melegn, man lever under, og saa ikke bryde sig ret meget om Vejret, især i min Alder.

mate he lives in, and then not care too much about the weather, especially at my age.

Det har De Ret i; det var ogsaa min Grundsætning, da jeg var paa Rejser. — Men lad os nu gaa néd i Haven, og se om min Kone har noget Te til os.

You are very right; it was also my principle, when I was travelling. But come now let us go down into the garden, to see whether Mrs. N. [1] *has got some tea for us.*

Det vil ikke være af Vejen.

Well, it won't be amiss.

Tredie Samtale.

Dialogue 3.

Nu, hvad synes De om vort Spròg, kan De forstaa noget af det?

Well, what do you think of our language? do you understand any thing of it?

Det klinger ganske bra',

It sounds pretty well

[1]) A husband never calls his wife by his own family-name as in English, but always says *min Kone*, my wife, or *Fruen, Madammen, Moder*, according to her rank. *Frue*, lady, is used of noblemen's as also of most civil and military officers' wives, and *Frøken* of their daughters; *Madamme* of merchants' and tradesmen's wives, as also of the country-clergymen's and clerks', *Jomfru* of their daughters; *Moder* (*Mo'r*) of a farmer's or common soldier's wife.

at høre paa, men jeg maa tilstaa jeg forstaar næsten slet intet af det.

to the ear, but I must confess, I understand almost nothing of it at all.

Men agter De ikke at lægge Dem efter det?

But don't you intend to study it?

Jo, jeg har i Sinde at benytte mig af den korte Tid, jeg kan opholde mig her, til at lære at kjende Sproget og Folket, og se hvad mærkværdigt her er.

Yes, sir! I intend to take advantage of the short time, I can stay here, to learn the language, to know the people, and to see every thing remarkable.

Nu, det fornöjer mig at høre, og jeg er vis paa, De vil ikke finde Sprøget vanskeligt, og naar De har lært det, vil Literaturen rigelig belönne Deres Umage.

I am very happy to hear that, and I am sure you won't find the language difficult, and when you have learned it, the Literature will amply repay you for the trouble.

I denne Henseende stoler jeg ganske paa Deres gode Hjælp, og haaber De har Venskab nok for mig, til at beære mig med Deres Raad og Vejledning. Men først maa jeg bede Dem at oversætte mig føl-

In this I entirely rely upon your kind assistance, and I hope you have friendship enough for me, to honor me with your advice and instruction. But previously I must beg you to translate

50018

gende Ord, sóm jeġ vil behøve hvert Öjeblik.

for me the following words, which I shall need every moment.

Méget vèl, Hr. B! vil De gíve mig Pen og Blæk, skal jeg óversætte det for Dem i et Öjeblik, jeg kan vel skríve det paa det samme Papír.

Very well, Mr. B. will you give me pen and ink, I will translate them for you in a moment, I suppose I may write on the same paper.

Ja, jeg önskede just at háve de danske Udtryk lige over for de èngelske, og helst fòràn, saa at Öjet kan træffe dem først, naar jeg seer paa Bladet.

Yes, sir! I just wanted to have the Danish words right against the English, and rather before, in order that the eye may meet with them in the first place, when I look at the leaf.

En trékantet Hat, rùnd Hat.

A cocked hat, round hat.

Puddor, Pomáde, Tàndpulver.

Powder, pomatum, tooth-powder.

Kam, Børste, Tandbørste.

Comb, brush, toothbrush.

Nàtsjorte, Manskjètsjorte.

Nightshirt, frilled shirt.

Nàttröje, Hàlsklæde, Séler.

Underwaistcoat, neck-cloth, gallowses.

Vest, Kjóle, Frakke.

Waistcoat, coat, great-coat.

Beenklæder, Buxer.

Pantaloons, breeches.

Uld-, Traad-Silke-strömper.	*Woollen, thread-silk-stockings.*
Støvler, Sko, Spænder.	*Boots, shoes, buckles.*
Tøfler, Nathue, Slaaprok.	*Slippers, nightcap, nightgown.*
Handsker, Lommeklæde, Stok.	*Gloves, pocket-handkerchief, stick.*
Tobàksdaase, Ring, Ur.	*Snuffbox, ring, watch.*
Tàndstikker, Kikkert, Öjeglas.	*Toothpick, pocket-glass, eye-glass.*
Tègnebog, Pung, Blyant.	*Pocketbook, purse, pencil.*
Bànkosèdler, Vexler, Smaàpenge.	*Bank-notes, bills of exchange, change or small money.*
Visitkaart, Sæng, Sængeklæder.	*Visit-cards, bed, bedclothes.*
Lágener, Púder, Sófa.	*Sheets, pillows, couch.*
Skriverpult, Spillebórd, Spisebórd.	*Writing-desk, card-table, dining-table.*
Spejle, Stúeúr, Lampe.	*Looking-glasses, chamber-clock, lamp.*
Lysekrone, Gardíner, Overkopper.	*Lustre, curtains, cups.*
Underkopper, Skje-er, Kniv-e og Gafler, Dúge, Servietter.	*Saucers, spoons, knives and forks, table-clothes, napkins.*
Haandklæder, Flasker, Glas.	*Towels, bottles, glasses.*
Tallèrkener, Lys, Lysesax.	*Plates, candles, snuffers*

Lýsestager, Snústobak.	*Candlesticks, snuff.*
Làk, Signét, Obláter.	*Sealing-wax, seal, wafers.*
Skrívpapir, Pòstpapir, Makulatúr.	*Writing-, post-, waste-paper.*
Ridehest, Vognheste, Vogn.	*Saddlehorse, coachhorses, carriage.*
Karét, Kusk, Tjèner.	*Coach, coachman, servant.*
Vært, Skræder, Skómager.	*Landlord, tailor, shoemaher.*
Barbér, Haarskærer, Bòghandler.	*Barber, hairdresser, bookseller.*
Urmager, Hattemager, Handskemager.	*Watchmaker, hatter, glover.*
Se her har De de forlangte Ord paa Dansk; men kan De nu ogsaa læse dem?	*Well, sir! here you have the words desired in Danish; but now shall you be able to read them?*
Tilvisse, De har jo skrévet dem med latínske Bògstaver, de andre falde mig rigtig nok meget vànskelige at finde ud af.	*Surely, I see you have written them in the Roman character, the other indeed I have a great difficulty to make out.*
Men de ere dog uundgaaelig nødvèndige at kjende endnu.	*As yet, however, it is indispensably necessary to know them.*
Ja, naar jeg først bliver lidt bekjendt med Sprò-	*Oh, when only I get a little acquainted with*

get, haaber jeg de gamle Bogstaver ville blive mindre vànskelige for mig. Mener De ikke ogsaa det?

the language, I hope the old letters will be less difficult to me. Don't you think so too?

Upaatvivlelig.

No doubt of it.

Fjerde Samtale.

Dialogue 4.

Nu hvorledes gaar det med Deres Dansk? Har De gjórt betydelig Frèmgang i den allèréde?

Well, how does your Danish go on? Are you much improved in it now.

Langt frá, jeg forstaar næsten íntet.

Far from it, I know nothing almost.

Man síger dòg, De taler ret brá'.

It is said however, you speak it very well.

Gùd give det var sàndt! Men dé, der síge det, tage méget fejl.

Would to God it were true! but those who say so, are much mistaken.

Jeg forsikrer (Dem), det har været mig sagt (ell. jeg har hørt det).

I assure you, I was told so.

Jeg kàn nogle faa (ènkelte) Ord, som jeg har lært údenad. Og hvad der er nødvèndigt for at begynde at tale.

I can say a few words, which I have learned by heart. And as much as is necessary to begin to speak.

Vel begyndt er halv fuldèndt, siger man; men Begyndelsen er ikke

Well begun is half finished, we say; however, the beginning

nok allígevel; De maa ogsaa se til at naa Enden.

is not all, you must also try to make an end.

Har De ingen gode dansk-engelske Samtaler at anbefale mig.

Are there no good Danish and English Dialogues, which you can recommend me.

Jo vi har en ganske brúgbar Bearbèjdelse af J. Marstons Samtaler, paa Engelsk og Dansk ved afgangne Kapt. Schneider, som er údkommen i København 1812.

Yes, sir! we have a pretty good edition of J. M. Dialogues in English and Danish, published by the late Capt. S., and printed in Copenhagen 1812.

Er dèt en stór Bòg?

Is it a large volume?

Den údgjör omtrènt 15 Ark i Oktáv.

It makes about 15 *sheets in octavo.*

Og hvor fuas den (faar man den)?

And where is it to be had?

Hos Bòghandler Brummer, Nr. (Nummer) 52 paa Østergade. Der er ogsaa en anden kaldet *Lommebog for Samtalen i Fransk, Tydsk og Engelsk* 1822, som De kan faa paa samme Sted.

At the bookseller Brummer's, No. 52 *in the Easterstreet. There is also another, called* Taschenbuch für die Conversation in fremden Sprachen, &c. *which you may get in the same shop.*

Hvilken af dem er den bedste?

Which is the best of them?

Den sidstanførte er den

The last mentioned is

rígeste, og temmelig nöjàgtig i Dansken, blot paa Retskrivningen nær, men saa er der baade fransk og tysk Oversættelse, som De vel ikke bryder Dem om. —	*the richest, and pretty accurate in the Danish, except the orthography, but then there is a French and a Ger. translation, which I suppose you don't care about. —*
Men De maa bestàndig tale Sprògget, enten vel eller ilde.	*But you must always be speaking the language, whether well or ill.*
Jeg er bange for at begaa Sprògfejl.	*I am afraid to commit blunders.*
Frygt àldrig for dèt; Dànsken er ikke vànskelig, men tværtimód nærmere ved Engelsk end Hòllandsken eller nóget àndet lévende Sprò̀g.	*Never fear; the Danish is not hard, but rather more nearly related to the English, than Dutch or any other living tongue,*
Méner De dèt?	*Do you think so, sir!*
Jeg vil vise Dem nogle Ord, som gòdtgjöre det.	*Why, I will show you some words to prove it.*

Öje — *eye;* Arm — *arm;* Finger — *finger;* Negl — *nail;* Side — *side;* Taa — *toe;* jeg — *I;* de — *they;* dem — *them;* deres — *theirs;* vi ere — *we are;* have — *have;* give — *give;* tage — *take;* saa — *sow;* Plov — *plough;* see — *see;* først — *first;* af — *of;* ad — *at* &c.

ANEKDÓTER.

af *A. Fr. Høstes* Miniatúrbibliotèk for Mórskabslæsning.

En[1] havde været paa Komédie. Man spúrgde ham, hvad Stykke[2] de havde haft? — „Skam faa dèn, der veed det,"[3] sagde han, „det règnede øsende Vande,[4] den Gàng[5] jeg gik derhèn, og saa fik jeg ikke læst Plakáten."[6]

[1]) *One, a person.* [2]) *piece, play.* [3]) *A vulgar phrase, to which they sometimes add,* om det er mig, *literally: shame (confusion) to him who knows it (if I be it).* [4]) *pouring (down) waters.* [5]) *the time, when.* [6]) *the affiche.*

En Mànd fortálte i et Sèlskab, at hans Fáder en Gàng,[1]) i en Alder[2]) af tí Aar, var faldet[3]) úd igjènnem et Vindue i trédie Etásje[4]) néd paa Sténbróen. „Fra trédie Etásje!" àfbrød[5]) en ùng Herre[6]) ham, „naa,[7]) han slap vìst ikke[8]) derfrá[9]) med Lívet."

[1]) *one time, a certain time.* [2]) *age.* [3]) *Should properly be* falden (p. 52) *but in the* 2d *conj. we often neglect the com. gend. of the partic. pass. f. i.* hvor er den udgivet? *where is it printed?* [4]) *story, also written in the French way,* Etage; *the Danish expression is* Stòkverk. [5]) *interrupted, from* àfbryder (p. 58). [6]) *Gentleman.* [7]) *dear me;* [8]) *litterally: he escaped certainly not,* o: *he surely did not escape.* [9]) *from it.*

Stjærneskytten.[1])

En østerrigsk[2]) Rekrùt stód om Nàtten Skildvagt[3]) ved et astronómisk Observatórium, og saae[4]) tànkeløs òp til Taarnet[5]) og den skýfri[6]) Himmel.[7]) Dà kòm der nógen[8]) oppe paa[9]) Taarnet, efter[10]) Rekrùttens Méning,[11]) med en lang Flint,[12]) og sìgtede[13]) dermèd òpad[14]) i Mörket. „Men nú gad jeg dòg vìdst,"[15]) sagde Rekrùtten forùndret[16]) til sig sèlv, hvad dèn Kárl[17]) vil skýde nú om Nàtten," og dèrhos[18]) fùlgde han med Öjet den Rètning,[19]) som Observatørens Kìkkert[20]) betègnede.[21]) Plúdselig[22]) skjéde[23]) der et Stjærneskud,[24]) og af Forùndring tàbte Rekrùtten Geværet,[25]) i dèt han raabte:[26]) „Naa![27]) nú har jeg sét dèt mèd![28]) Han har rigtig trùffet den!"[29])

[1]) The star-shooter. [2]) Austrian. [3]) centry. [4]) looked. [5]) the tower. [6]) void of clouds, clear. [7]) sky. [8]) somebody. [9]) on the top of. [10]) according to. [11]) idea, according to his idea ɔ: as he fancied, thought. [12]) musket. [13]) aimed. [14]) upwards. [15]) But now I wished, I knew ɔ: How curious I am to know. [16]) wondering. [17]) that fellow. [18]) at the same time. [19]) the direction. [20]) the telescope. [21]) pointed out. [22]) suddenly. [23]) there happened (to fall). [24]) a shooting star. [25]) his firelock. [26]) crying out. [27]) dear me. [28]) well I have seen that too! [29]) hit it, or hit his mark.

En Købmand módtog[1]) en Fèm-shillings-Mynt,[2]) der ikke sýntes ham at være ægte,[3])

[1]) got, received. [2]) five-shilling-piece. [3]) literally:

og spúrgde dèrfor en Sàgfører,[4]) som gik forbí[5]) hans Butìk,[6]) hvad han meente[7]) om den. Dènne besaàe[8]) den opmærksomt,[9]) forsìkrede[10]) den var gód, pùttede den til sig,[11]) og forlàngte[12]) endnú[13]) 1 Shilling 8 Pence, da de èngelske Love have fàstsat[14]) en Taxt af 6 Shilling 8 Pence for et hos en Sàgfører ìndhentet Raad.[15])

which not seemed (to) him to be genuine (or good). 4) pleader, barrister. 5) passed by. 6) shop, they write also *Boutik* or even *Boutique*. 7) meant, thought. 8) viewed. 9) attentively. 10) assured (him, that). 11) literally: to himself, i. e. in his pocket. 12) demanded. 13) still, besides. 14) as the E. L. have fixed o: the E. L. having fixed (p. 90). 15) literally: for an, at (of) a barrister received, advice.

SMAAFORTÆLLINGER.[1])

af samme Bog.

Det fárlige Hèrberge.[2])

En simpelt[3]) klædt Mand, der rèjste til Fóds,[4]) tog en Aften, paa Vejen fra Condé til Lunze, et Öjeblik[5]) ind i[6]) et lille énsomt liggende[7]) Hús i Egnen[8]) af Peruwetz, hvor kun en Húsmand og hans Kóne bóede. Médens[9]) han údhvilede sig,[10]) fortálte han,[11]) hvorhèn

1) small tales, stories. 2) lodging. 3) simply, poorly. 4) on foot (p. 31). 5) moment. 6) *tog ind i*, entered into, stopt at. 7) lonely situated. 8) region, neighbourhood, environs. 9) during. 10) rested himhelf. 11) told he o: he told (p. 86).

han gìk,[12]) og stràgs[13]) fàttede[14]) Værten[15]) den Beslùtning,[16]) at ànfalde[17]) ham paa Vejen.

Næppe var den Rèjsende[18]) gaaet en Fjerdingvèj[19]) vídere, för en maskéret Mand, trúende[20]) at myrde ham, àffordrede ham[21]) hans Penge. Den Frèmmede[22]) býder[23]) ham tòlv Dukáter med den Forsìkring,[24]) at han ikke hár flére hos sig,[25]) og faar dèrved Lòv,[26]) til at drage vídere;[27]) men strags falder det ham ìnd,[28]) at han, ved at fortsætte[29]) sin Rejse i en saa ùsikker Egn, let[30]) kunde støde paa[31]) andre ikke saa lèttroende[32]) Røvere, og han beslùtter[33]) derfor, at vende tilbáge[34]) til det Hús, han nýlig[35]) har forlàdt,[36]) og blíve dèr Natten óver. Han finder kun[37]) Kónen hjèmme,[38]) fortæller hende, hvad der er mødt ham, og tillíge[39]) at han har tòlvtúsende Dukáter hos sig. Værtin-

12) went, i. e. was going. 13) immediately. They write also *strax*, but contrary to the common rule for *x*, the adverb being derived from the adj. *strag*, and written in Germ. *stracks*, in Dutch *straks*. 14) conceived, formed. 15) the landlord. 16) resolution. 17) attack. 18) traveller. 19) a quarter of a Danish mile, about one Engl. mile. 20) threatening. 21) demanded of him (p. 84). 22) stranger, foreigner, traveller. 23) offers. 24) with the assertion o: assuring him. 25) about him. 26) gets thereby permission. 27) literally: draw farther, i. e. travel on. 28) it strikes him. 29) by continuing. 30) easily. 31) fall in with, 32) credulous, 33) resolves, 34) turn back. 35) even, just. 36) left. 37) only. 38) at home (p. 77). 39) also, even.

den[40]) åñviser ham,[41]) paa hans Forlàngende,[42]) da hun ikke har anden Plads, et Leje[43]) paa et lidet Loft.

Næppe er han gaaet op, förend Værten, som havde gjört en Omvej,[44]) kommer hjem, og giver Kónen de nylig rævede tòlv Dukáter. „Dùmrian![45]) (siger hun) du veed ikke, at Manden har tòlvtúsende Dukáter; — dèr er han."[46]) Hvorhós hun péger[47]) òp til Tàgkammeret,[48]) hvor han, efter hendes Forméning,[49]) ligger og sover.[50])

Imìdlertíd[51]) laa den Fremmede paa Luur[52]) med Øret; og hørte týdelig[53]) følgende Anslag[54]): Manden skulde først gaa op paa Lòftet, give ham et Slàg i Hóvedet, og kaste[55]) ham úd af Vìndnet. Hun selv skulde staa berédt nédenfòr,[56]) og med et Hùg[57]) give ham sín Rèst.[58]) Da den Frèmmede hører dètte, søger[59]) han først overàlt[60]) en Udvej,[61]) for at ùndkomme;[62]) men Flùgt var umúlig.[63]) Han léder nú rundt omkrìng, for i det mìndste[64]) at

40) the landlady (p. 72). 41) assigns to him, shows him. 42) request (p. 72). 43) couch, bed. 44) round-about way. 45) blockhead! 46) — there he is! 47) points. 48) the garret. 49) in her opinion. 50) sleeps (p. 51). 51) in the mean time. 52) *laa paa Luur*, lay in the watch, listened. 53) distinctly. 54) project, plan. 55) throw ($\frac{1}{7}$). 56) beneath. 57) stroke. 58) his rest, what was farther required (to kill him). 59) seeks ($\frac{1}{2}$). 60) every where. 61) an expedient. 62) escape (p. 70). 63) impossible, impracticable, from the old verb *mue*, i. e. *maatto* (p. 50). 64) at least, must not be confounded with *i mind-*

finde et Instrument til Forsvar,[65]) og lykkeligvis faar han fat paa[66]) et stort Stykke Træ, der kan tjene[67]) til Kolle.[68]) Bevæbnet dermed venter han sin Fjende, og ligesom[69]) denne træder ind,[70]) giver han ham et Slag i Hovedet, der bedøver[71]) ham, og kaster derpaa Legemet[72]) ud igjennem Loftslugen.[73]) Konen, der staar tilrede nedenfor i Mørke, tvivler intet Øjeblik,[74]) at det er den Fremmede, der er nedkastet, styrter[75]) over Legemet, og hugger, med en skarp Øxe, sin Mands[76]) Hoved af i eet Hug.

Konen blev hæftet,[77]) og fik sin fortjente Løn.[78])

Stormbruden og Paradisæblet.

Hvo der[1]) den 17de April 1823 har staaet bag ved den ny Vejrmølle[2]) ved Lagjewnicke i det brombergske Distrikt, vil, hvis[3]) han er kommen derfra[4]) med Livet, kunne[5]) fortælle os følgende Samtale.

Lise, en fattig forældreløs[6]) Pige[7]) og Prestens[8]) sejstenaarige Barnepige,[9]) omhyggeligen

ste Maade, in the least. 65) defence. 66) he gets hold of. 67) serve. 68) club. 69) just as, the moment. 70) enters. 71) stuns. 72) the body. 73) aperture. 74) literally: doubts no moment, i. e. has not the slightest doubt. 75) rushes over or falls over. 76) her husband's. 77) brought into jail. 78) her deserts.

1) He who. 2) behind the new windmill. 3) if. 4) has escaped. 5) *vil kunne*, may. 6) orphan. 7) girl. 8) the priest's. 9) nurse-maid 16 years old.

òpdraget[10]) i hans Hús, og med et rèt nydeligt[11]) Ansigt, vilde i Dág som hvèr Dág, siden[12]) Fòraaret[13]) begyndte, vandre paa den venlige Fódstí[14]) forbí[15]) Møllen til sin Hùsbondes[16]) Jórdlod,[17]) da Møllersvenden[18]) Lùdvig, den ríge Møllers muntre[19]) Sön, stak Hóvedet úd[20]) igjennem Møllehullet,[21]) og raabte spøgende:[22]) Ah, Líse, skön Líse![23]) — Halv uvillig[24]) og halv venlig blév hun rødmende staaende[25]) og spúrgde: nù, hvad èr der da igjèn?[26])

Lùdvig. Som[27]) jeg sagde dig i Gaar, skön Líse! hár du ikke Lyst[28]) til at gifte dig![29])

Líse. Skön Lùdvig! naar han[30]) kùn vil ærgre[31]) mig, saa lad mig hèller gaa min Vej i Ró![32])

10) carefully educated; it should be *opdragen* (p. 51), but in the 2d conjugation we usually prefer the termination *-et* for *en* in the few participles, that may still admit the *-en* in the com. gend. 11) right or very pretty. 12) to-day as every day, since. 13) the spring. 14) foothpath. 15) by, passing by. 16) her master's. 17) field, piece of ground. 18) the young miller. 19) sprightly. 20) put out, forth his head. 21) the hole in the mill. 22) cried jestingly. 23) fair Elisa! 24) angry, 25) *blev staaende*, stood still. 26) what is the matter now again? 27) as, the same as. 28) a mind. 29) marry. 30) you, *han, hun* are often used as terms of civility among the common people, or to persons of that class by those of higher rank; sometimes they express a slight displeasure: even *du* is used much more in Danish than *thou* in English, but expresses a greater familiarity or superiority than *han, hun*. 31) annoy. 32) rest, peace.

Disse Ord sagde hun gànske mùt,[33]) i dèt hun vendte sig bòrt.[34])

Lùdvig. Men hùlde[35]) Líse, du skal jo ikke[36]) gifte dig med mig! Jeg veed vel, en Møller er for lidt[37]) for dig.

Líse. Som Kommissionær*) vil jeg slèt ikke[38]) have mèd ham at bestille.[39]) Adjø!

Lùdvig. Altsaa dog hèller[40]) som Fríer?[41]) O Líse, Møllehullet er desvárre[42]) for lidet, men kunde jeg komme igjennem, saa styrtede jeg strags i dine Árme. Hør en Gang[43]) — húsker du vel endnú,[44]) for fíre, fem Aar síden?[45]) — Du vilde dèn Gàng endnú ikke[46]) gjælde for[47]) en vòxen Jòmfru[48]) — da gav du mig vel endòg[49]) et Kys, naar jeg om Söndagen[50]) tog dig paa Skødet,[51]) og gav dig en Péberkage.[52]) Nú har visselig Herr Pàstoren[53]) forbúdet[54]) dig det; ikke sàndt,[55]) han præker dáglig fòr dig?

33) in rather a rough tone. 34) turning herself away. 35) charming. 36) *jo*, is a particle very difficult to translate, the purport of the whole context is: who says that you shall, or: nobody says that you shall. 37) *lidt*, contracted of *lidet* (p. 34), is only used as adverb or noun. *) agent. 38) not at all. 39) have to do with. 40) consequently yet rather. 41) suitor. 42) indeed, or I am sorry to say. 43) hark a moment. 44) do you still recollect. 45) ago. 46) then still you would not. 47) pass for. 48) full-grown girl (see the note p. 100). 49) you would even give me. 50) p. 91. 51) on my lap, knees. 52) gingerbread-cake. 53) the vicar. 54) prohibited, about the order of *dig det* see p. 30. 55) is not it true that, or

Líse. Ikke sàndt, han havde nu Rèt,[56]) til at præke: „Líse! begív dig til dit Arbejde,[57]) og lad ikke Mølleren have dig til bèdste?"[58])

Líse var nú virkelig i Begréb med at gaa,[59]) hvor gjèrne hun èn[60]) gad[61]) høre den óvermodige,[62]) men èllers[63]) bráve Ynglings[64]) Spøg,[65]) da dènne endnú en Gàng[66]) raabte: Líse, skön Líse! — Og sé![67]) Líse vendte sig rìgtig nòk[68]) endnú en Gàng òm[69]) og ló.

Hold Fòrklædet op, lille Hex![70]) raabte Mølleren, dèr hár du[71]) et splinternýt[72]) Æble fra Pàradis. Förend hun havde fàttet en Beslùtning, om[73]) hun skulde holde Fòrklædet frèm[74]) eller ikke, rullede Appelsínen[75]) hèn[76]) for hendes Fødder, en Frùgt, som hun àldrig[77]) havde seet för. Spís,[78]) mín Eva! raabte Kárlen léende, spís det skönne Pàradisæble!

Den lèttroende Píge fùlgde Raadet, og trak Mùnden ganske skæv[79]) ved den bìtre Smág[80]) af Skallen;[81]) men vèl bemærkende, at en sød

does not he, placed after the next proposition. 56) a right, occasion to. 57) go to your (thy) work. 58) play upon you, take you in. 59) was really about going away. 60) *hvor... end*, however. 61) would, liked. 62) presumptuous. 63) otherwise. 64) p. 72. 65) jest. 66) still another time. 67) look! 68) verily. 69) *om*, about. 70) witch, enchantress. 71) there you have o: there is for you. 72) a spick-span-new. 73) *om — eller*, see p. 92. 74) forth, up. 75) the orange. 76) up to. 77) never. 78) eat (½). 79) literally: drew the mouth entirely awry. 80) taste. 81) shell, peel.

Såft[82]) flød úd[83]) af Hullet, løb hun hùrtig[84]) bòrt med Appelsínen, imédens Lùdvig spòttende[85]) raabte efter hende: Líse, skön Líse, hvordàn smáger Pàradisæblet?

Pígen stód nu paa Prèstens Màrk,[86]) og brùgte Spáden paa det flittigste[87]) for at ìndhente[88]) det forsömte.[89]) For hendes Tanker svævede[90]) úden Ophør[91]) den mùntre[92]) Lùdvig. Saaledes gjör han med àlle Píger, sàgde hun til sig sèlv, alle gjör han Löjer[93]) med, og tænker ikke — — — o! og dòg[94]) er han en gód, bráv Drèng,[95]) flittig, òrdentlig, og hvor smùkt klæder[96]) ikke hans ný blaa Klæder[97]) ham! — Er det da ikke ògsaa skikkeligt[98]) àf ham, at han, om ogsaa[99]) af Óvergivenhed,[100]) gáv mig den skönne Frùgt? han méner det dòg vel[1]) ikke saa méget slèmt mèd mig.

Médens hun tænkte dette, nærmede en huul Làrmen[2]) sig meer og meer fra Làndsbyen. En sèlsom,[3]) kraftig[4]) Lùftströmning,[5]) kun ìndta-

82) sweet juice. 83) ran out, came out (p. 51). 84) speedily. 85) with raillery. 86) field. 87) very diligently. 88) retrieve, make good. 89) neglected. 90) hovered, presented himself. 91) incessantly. 92) playful. 93) fun. 94) however. 95) boy (¾). 96) *klæder ham smukt*, becomes him well. 97) clothes. 98) kind or kindly done. 99) although perhaps. 100) frolick, wantonness. 1) *vel* is a particle difficult to translate, it expresses a probability, where there might still be some doubt; like: I should think, possibly. 2) a hollow noise. 3) strange. 4) powerful. 5) stream of air.

gende[6]) en Brédde af omtrènt[7]) 200 Skridt,[8]) styrtede sig i dette Öjeblik hid fra Krùschwitz, og førte først Tåge[9]) og Rùder, siden[10]) Skùre og Stà!de[11]) bòrt mèd sig. Luften, der stèdse blév mörkere, røbede[12]) den eensomme Pige en sig nærmende Orkán; hun ílede[13]) hèn bag et lévende Gærde,[14]) der rigtig nòk[15]) endnú var úden Løv;[16]) men dog tæt[17]) nòk til nógenlunde[18]) at bryde Vindens Màgt. Nú flöj alleréde Straaet fra hendes Hjèms Tåge tættere og tættere hèn[19]) óver hende; en stór Láde[20]) flàgrede[21]) líg en Fjéder höjt oppe i Luften, derpaa[22]) igjen skinnende Linned, der var først bort fra Blégen.[23]) Men nú — frygtelig bråger og brùser[24]) og hvíner det. Líse seer bævende[25]) ivèjret: ved Gud, det er den ny Vèjrmölle, der uimodstaaelig grében[26]) af Lùftströmningen, líg en Papírsdrage,[27]) súser hèn[28]) óver hendes Hóved. Ved dette skrækkelige Sýn táber[29]) hun Bevidstheden.[30]) Dog snárt vækker en forfærdelig Knágen[31]) hende.

6) that only filled. 7) about. 8) paces (⅔ p. 23). 9) roofs. 10) afterwards. 11) sheds & stables. 12) betrayed, *røber* is betray, indicate, but *forraader* is betray perfidiously, like a traitor. 13) hastened. 14) a quickset hedge. 15) indeed. 16) leaves (⅔ p. 25). 17) *tight*, thick. 18) in some degree. 19) away. 20) barn. 21) fluttered. 22) after that. 23) bleaching-ground. 24) roars. 25) trembling. 26) irresistibly seized. 27) a kite. 28) whistles away. 29) loses, *tabe* is to lose for a time, or something that may be found again, but *miste* is to lose entirely, or something most difficult to recover. 30) consciousness. 31) cracking

Stormen havde ladet sit Bytte[32]) fare,[33]) og kun faa[34]) Skridt fra hende laa Møllen nedstyrtet.[35])

Efter dette tordnende Fald var det paa een Gang[36]) igjen blevet stille[37]); men med unævnelig[38]) Forfærdelse[39]) begreb[40]) Lise at Ludvig maatte være begravet med[41]) under Møllens Ruiner. Veklagende[42]) irrede[43]) hun omkring den lette Bygning, og den sandeste Smertes[44]) Taarer strømmede ned ad hendes Ansigt. O, var Huset dog kun[45]) styrtet ned paa mig, raabte hun jamrende;[46]) ti[47]) hvorledes skal jeg overleve[48]) hans Død? Aldrig har han anet,[49]) hvormeget mit Hjærte tilhørte[50]) ham, hvor kært ethvert Blik,[51]) ethvert Ord af ham var mig:

noise. 32) booty. 33) go, (fall). 34) few, in order to distinguish this word from the verb *at faa*, to get, some authors write in the latter case *faae*, to make it analogous with the other verbs in -e, but this is in direct opposition to etymology, the pronoun being a dissyllable in the old tongues, Anglosaxon *feawa*, Icel. *fáir*, Lat. *pauci*, the verb on the contrary a monosyllable, Anglos. *fón*, Icel. *fá*, Swed. *få*. 35) hurried down, thrown down. 36) all at once, suddenly. 37) calm. 38) unspeakable. 39) horror. 40) understood, thought. 41) with (the other things). 42) lamenting. 43) strayed. 44) pain, grief. 45) were but only! 46) lamenting. 47) for, also written *thi*, but unjustly, it seems, the old *th* being in all cases changed to *t* or *d* in the modern Danish, even in this same word in the composition *fordi*, because, not *fordhi*. 48) outlive, live after. 49) imagined, also written *ahnet*, according to the Germ. orthography. 50) belonged to, was devoted to.

aldrig, det vìdste jeg vèl, kunde jeg blìve hàns, men dòg havde jeg ham kær,[52]) og var lykkelig ved kun at sé[53]) ham. Nu er han borte, den vènlige Yngling; knúst[54]) ligger han ùnder sönderbrudte[55]) Bjælker![56])

Imédens den skyldfri[57]) Jòmfrus héle Hjærte údgød sig[58]) i saadanne Kláger, lød[59]) pludselig Ludvigs vèlbekjendte Stèmme:[60]) Líse, hùlde Líse!" — En Skjælven[61]) løb óver hende; módløs[62]) saae hun sig òm, og see! Ludvigs Hóved stak mùntert úd af Møllehullet, der nú vendte op ad mod[63]) Himlen. Ogsaa i hans Öjne stóde Taarer. „Bedste Lise," sagde han forvìrret,[64]) „hjærtelig èlsker jeg dig; — hjælp mig kùn úd „af dèn fordömte Klèmme;[65]) ti Dören ligger „néd mod Jórden; — góde Bárn, skal vi saale„des erfáre[66]) at vi ère bestèmte[67]) for hinàn„den? Brýd kùn dette Brædt[68]) hèr løst, Vin„den har alleréde[69]) løsnet Sömmene[70]) en

51) look. 52) I had him dear, i. e. he was dear to me. 53) by merely seeing (p. 90). 54) crushed. 55) broken to pieces. 56) beams. 57) guiltless, harmless. 58) poured forth itself, streamed forth (the heart i. e. feeling). 59) sounded, was heard. 60) well known voice. 61) shivering. 62) downcast. 63) towards. 64) perplexed. 65) strait. 66) learn. 67) destined. 68) board, also written *Bret*. 69) already, in Danish it must be written with *ll*, being composed of *alle-rede*, Icel. *alla-reiðu*, whereas neither *ale* nor *rede* afford any meaning whatever. But *alene*, should be written with one *l*, being compounded of *al-ene*, wholly-one, i. e. al-one, Icel. *aleinn*. 70) the nails.

„Smule.[71]) — Gud, hvilken Helvedfart![72]) — men, „Lise; har du mig da saa kær? — Nu, Herren „skje Tak,[73]) jeg er ude og i dine Arme!" Her trykte han[74]) den glødende, af overvældende[75]) Glædesfølelse sitrende[76]) Pige til sit Bryst. „Guds Storm selv har bragt mig til dig, — Stormbruden er bleven en Jomfrubrud — kom, kom til min Fader, lad os sige ham det, og hente[77]) hans Tilladelse![78])

Arm i Arm, betragtende[79]) hinanden med salige[80]) Blikke, vandrede de Elskende til Landsbyen.[81]) Paa den Plads, hvor den ny Molle havde staaet, fandt de Ludvigs Husfæller[82]) samlede med lydelige[83]) Veklager. Som en Aand viste han sig midt iblandt dem. Den gamle Faders Henrykkelse[84]) ved at gjensee ham, overgik[85]) al Beskrivelse, og da Sönnen forestillede[86]) ham den undseelige[87]) Lise, som sin Brud, saa blev den første hefftige Glæde[88]) en blid Forenings Stifter.[89]) Snart var den foraldreløse[90]), og fattige Pige omskabt[91]), til en Madam Mol-

71) a crum, bit, a little. 72) hell-flight. 73) literally to the lord be praise (that). 74) he pressed, *presser* is also a Danish verb, but used of squeezing, violent compression, compulsion &c. 75) overwhelming. 76) trembling, sometimes, though erroneously, written *sittrer* or in the Germ. way *zittrer*, but the Icel. *titra*, has but one *t* in the middle. 77) fetch, get. 78) permission. 79) gazing upon. 80) blissful. 81) the village. 82) house-fellows, inmates. 83) loud. 84) rapture. 85) passed. 86) introduced, presented. 87) bashful. 88) excessive joy. 89) founder. 90) orphan. 91) transformed.

lermesterinde, og hun plejede[92]) siden ofte, i Følelsen af sin Lykke, at sige: „Eva mistede Paradiset, da hun spiste Frugten, for mig har Paradisæblet betydet[93]) Paradis selv."

Den som iøvrigt,[94]) ikke vil tro[95]) denne sandfærdige[96]) Historie, der rigtig nok, formedelst Vejrmøllen, der susede igjennem Luften med Mølleren, smager stærkt[97]) af et Æventyr, han efterlæse[98]) den paa graat[99]) Makulatur[100]) trykte[1]) Haude- og Spenerske Tidende[2]) Nr. 57 for 13de Maj 1823, under blandede Bekjendtgjørelser,[3]) hvor han vil overtyde sig[4]) om, at Historien om denne Vindmølle[5]) ikke er Vind.

Fédor og *Evelina*,

en Fortælling,[1]) (af F. C. Hillerups *Italica*, 1. B. S. 85.)

Første Kapitel.

Mig opgaar nu min Morgenrøde,[2])
jeg Solen skuer[3]) i sin Glands;[4])
hvor tusend svage Hjærter bløde,
jeg vundet har min Sejerskrands.[5])

92) used. 93) signified. 94) as for the rest. 95) believe. (p. 48). 96) true. 97) much. 98) consult. 99) grey. 100) waste-paper. 1) printed. 2) Gazette. 3) divers advertisements. 4) convince himself. 5) a Germanism for *Vejrmølle*, preserved here, to make a quibble with the following word *Vind*.

1) relation, novel. 2) aurora, dawn. 3) behold (†). 4) splendor. 5) trophy, wreath of victory.

Jeg glemmer[6]) éder, svundne[7]) Dáge!
I skal ej náge[8]) meer mit Bryst.
I kan ej komme meer tilbáge;
Natúrens Skönhed[9]) er min Trøst.

Omtrent tré danske Míle fra Rom hæver sig[10]) Albánerbjergenes isolérede Gruppe. De ere líge saa mærkværdige[11]) for Beskúeren[12]) med Hènsyn til den hènrivende[13]) Natúrskönhed,[14]) der prýder[15]) dem, som til de ærværdige[16]) Minder[17]) fra den klassiske Oldtid,[18]) der overàlt frèmbyde sig for Vàndrerens Blik. Hvó har vel[19]) nógensinde[20]) tilbragt[21]) skönne Öjeblikke[22]) i de vènlige Smaàstæder[23]) Fraskáti, Maríno, Kastel Gandòlfo, Albáno, Némi, og mindes ikke[24]) med vémodblandet[25]) Glæde sit behágelige[26]) Ophold[27]) i Skødet[28]) af en fortryllende[29]) Natúr? Hvo vandrede vel[30]) ved Albánersøens[31]) og Némisøens romàntiske Brædder,[32])

6) forget (½). 7) gone, past (p. 56). 8) not gnaw, torment, trouble. 9) beauty. 10) rises to the view. 11) remarkable. 12) spectator. 13) ravishing. 14) beauty of nature, beautiful nature. 15) adorns (½). 16) venerable. 17) remembrances, monuments. 18) antiquity. 19) *vel* of this particle see p. 117 note 1; here it seems to answer to the Engl. 'who shall have.' 20) ever. 21) spent. 22) moments. 23) small cities. 24) does not call to mind. 25) mixed with sadness. 26) agreeable. 27) sojourn, stay. 28) bosom. 29) charming. 30) shall have wandered, cf. note 19. 31) of the lake of Albano. 32) edge, shore, some authors write *Bredder*, but *Brædder* seems to be preferable: *a*) on account of the pronunctation; *b*) in order to distinguish it from *Bredde*, breadth,

og önsker ikke ofte med et Længselssuk,[33] at gjènsee disse uforglèmmelige[34] Egne?

I længst[35] hènsvundne Tider, förend Històrien endnú lader sin Røst[36] høre om Mènneskenes Færd[37] i disse Bjerge, har en frygtelig[38] Vulkán råset[39] hèr, og èfterladt gigàntiske Spór[40] af sín Tilværelse[41] ved[42] tre stóre, i den fjærneste Oldtid údbrændte,[43] Krátere, som nu ère forvàndlede til en yppig[44] blòmstrende Dál, og tó máleriske,[45] Indsøer,[46] som med de höje tilbágetrædende[47] Skraaninger,[48] der òmgive[49] dem, danne[50] tre tràgtformige[51] Fordýbninger.[52] Det störste af disse fòrdums[53] Krátere er Albánersøen, der fører Nàvn efter Ståden Albáno, og hár en æggeformig Skìkkelse.[54] Dybt néde, umiddelbart ved[55] dens Brædder, slynger sig[56] en Fódstí gjennem blòmstrende Frùgthàver og smaa Viinplantninger,[57] der òmgive det kláre Vàndspejl[58] líg en yndig Krands,[59] fra hvilken Jórdsmonnet[60] hæ-

latitude, which is pronounced with *é*; *c*) to show its derivation from Icel. *barð*, and its analogy to Swed. *brädd*. 33) sigh of longing. 34) not to be forgotten. 35) long ago. 36) her voice. 37) doing. 38) terrible. 39) raged. 40) traces. 41) existence. 42) by or in, i. e. left as traces of its existence three great &c. 43) burnt out. 44) rich. 45) pictoresque. 46) lakes. 47) retreating. 48) declivities. 49) surround, encompass. 50) form (ɔ). 51) funnel-like. 52) cavities. 53) old. 54) form, appearance. 55) close with. 56) winds itself i. e. runs a winding (foot-path). 57) vine-plantations. 58) expance of water. 59) graceful wreath. 60) the ground.

ver sig flére[61]) Hùndrede Fód[62]) i en temmelig stejl[63]) Skraaning, som bestandig[64]) træder meer tilbáge, jo meer den fjærner sig fra Dýbet, og èndelig àfbrydes af den øvre[65]) Bræd, som med den yppigste Vegetatión danner Randen[66]) af den Tragt eller det Bæger,[67]) hvis Bùnd[68]) Søens Overflade[69]) er. En, for det méste[70]) smàl[71]) Vej løber langs om denne höje Kyst,[72]) og frèmbyder paa en skön Dág höjst máleriske Údsigter[73]) óvèr den melankólske dýbe Sø og dens idylliske Omgivelser,[74]) hvor disse Bjerges höjeste Spìdse,[75]) *Monte cavo* kàldet, næsten àllevegne[76]) àfgiver[77]). en behágelig Hvílepunkt[78]) for Öjet. Fra Stáden Albáno selv kan man ikke öjne[79]) Søen, men maa, for at see den, gaa et Par Hundrede Skridt údaf Byen, og bestandig òpad. Da stàndser[80]) man tilsídst[81]) paa en höj Brink, hvorfrá man skúer den dunkle[82]) mystiske Vàndflade[83]) dybt under síne Fødder. Til vènstre fører[84]) en Allee af gamle ærværdige Ege[85]) og andre Træer til den lille By Kastel Gandolfo, som med sin Kuppel og sit pávelige[86]) Sòmmerslot[87]) hæver sig paa de ùjævne[88]) Höj-

61) more (than one) i. e. several. 62) feet (p. 29). 63) steep. 64) always, continually. 65) upper. 66) the brim. 67) cup. 68) bottom. 69) surface. 70) mostly. 71) narrow. 72) coast. 73) views. 74) environs. 75) point, top, peak. 76) every where. 77) affords. 78) point of rest. 79) see, reach with the eye. 80) stops. 81) at last. 82) dark. 83) plain of water. 84) on the left hand leads. 85) oaks. 86) papal. 87) summer-seat. 88) uneven, un-

der. I Baggrunden taarne sig[89]) de fjærne Apenniner, blandt hvilke det taggede[90]) Sorakte, nú tildags[91]) *San Oreste*, tróner[92]) i stille[93]) Majestæt. Til höjre[94]) seer man Klösteret Pallazuòla, som bebóes[95]) af smudsige[96]) Munke, der prale[97]) af at en portugisisk Prinds engang har lévet og døet som en ráget[98]) Bróder[99]) i deres Midte.[100]) Denne fromme Fyrste[1]) hedder endnú bestandig i dette Klöster *il Portoghesíno*, og hans Billede, som hænger paa en Væg i disse mörke Haller, er Gjenstand[2]) for Munkenes Beundring.[3]) Mere mærkværdigt for den fordomsfri[4]) Rejsende er en römersk[5]) Konsuls Gravmæle,[6]) som findes i Klösterhaven.[7]) Nóget fra[8]) dette Mysticismens og Sværmeriets[9]) eensomme Sæde hæver sig paa Bjergets Skraaning den usle[10]) men höjst romantiske Landsby, *Rocca di Papa*, der, paa den vildeste og selsomste[11]) Maade, ligesom[12])

equal. 89) tower. 90) jaggy. 91) now-a-day. 92) *sits* on the throne, stands. 93) calm, unshaken. 94) on the right hand. 95) is inhabited (p. 48). 96) filthy. 97) boast. 98) shaved. 99) brother, friar. 100) in their middle, among them. 1) pious prince, *Fyrste* is generally said of a reigning prince, *Prins* of a young person of royal blood. It should be written without *d*, as also: *Provins, Krans, Dans, Glans*, there being no *d* in these roots, but the orthography with *nds* (from the German *nz*) is still more common. 2) object. 3) admiration. 4) unprejudiced. 5) roman, pronounce *rommersk*. 6) tomb. 7) convent's garden. 8) A short way from. 9) fanaticim's. 10) miserable. 11) most strange. 12) as it were.

hænger néd ad Klipperne,[13]) og i det fjærne[14]) ikke er ùlíg en Svàlerede.[15]) Naar Vandreren er kommen igjennem[16]) denne lille By, træder han úd[17]) paa en anséelig Slètte,[18]) der fører Nàvn af *Campo di Annibale*, ènten fordí Hànnibal dèr har haft sin Lèjr mod Ròmerne, eller, som andre vel[20]) med mere Grund[21]) àntage,[22]) fordí Ròmerhæren[23]) dèr havde sin Lèjr, for at iàgttage den kartaginènsiske Fèltherre.[24]) Naar man nú 'har vandret et Stykke frèm paa denne Slette, staar man ved Fóden af den Bjèrgtop,[25]) som fører Navn af *Monte cavo*, og hæver sig omtrènt trétúsinde Fód óver Mìddelhavets[26]) Overflade. Denne Spìdse, som har Skikkelse af en àfkortet[27]) Kegle,[28]) bestíger[29]) man med Mágelighed[30]) og Sikkerhed ved Hjælp af en antìk brólagt[31]) Vej, der i Oldtiden førte op til et Jùpiters-Tempel, som dannede Bjergets höjeste Punkt. Til dette ærværdige Stèd, som nu har maattet[32]), víge[33]) for et Mùnkekloster, dróge[34]) i de hédenfarne[35]) klàssiske Dáge de sèjrende[36]) Fèltherrer, fòr at brìnge Gúdernes

13) from the rocks. 14) at a distance. 15) swallow-nest. 16) is come through, has passed through. 17) comes out. 18) considerable plain. 19) camp. 20) may here be given *perhaps*. 21) reason. 22) believe. 23) the Roman army. 24) General. 25) summit. 26) of the mediterranean. 27) shortened. 28) cone. 29) ascends. 30) ease. 31) paved. 32) has been obliged to. 33) give way. 34) drew i. e. went, cf. p.111 note 27, it. p. 51. 35) deceased, gone, past. 36) victorious.

Fader Tàk og Prís, for den forùndte[37]) Lykke i tilèndebragte Kríge.[38]) Naar nu omsíder[39]) den Rejsende staar paa denne òphöjede[40]) Punkt, da lönnes[41]) den Möje, som Opgangen[42]) kan have foraarságet ham, fúldkommen ved en víd og fortryllende Udsigt over de històriske Egne, som en Gang i hènsvundne Dage spillede[43]) en saa forbàvsende[44]) Rólle[45]) paa Jórdkloden.[46]) Mód Vèsten svæver Blikket úd[47]) óver den ùhyre Slette, i hvis Midte Vèrdens[48]) gàmle Hóvedstad[49]) tróner med sin Péterskuppel, og úd over denne Slette táber Öjet sig i Middelhavets umaalelige[50]) Sølvflade, som i den ýderste[51]) Horisònt sýnes at smelte sammen[52]) med Luften. Mod Nórd og Øst begrændses[53]) Sýnskredsen af Apennínernes höje Bjèrgmasser,[54]) blandt hvilke[55]) Soràkte hæver[56]) sit trúende Hóved; mod Sýden òpdager[57]) man Øer og Fòrbjerge[58]) i Kòngeriget[59]) Neápel. Vil man nu betràgte[60]) de nærmere Gjènstande, da óverskuer[61]) man Albáner-bjergenes héle Masse med alle déres yndige Skove[62]) og mange Smaastæder, og dybt néden

37) allotted. 38) wars ($\frac{s}{2}$). 39) finally. 40) elevated. 41) will be repaid. 42) ascent. 43) played. 44) astonishing. 45) roll, part. 46) the globe. 47) literally: the look hovers out, i. e. the view extends. 48) of the world. 49) capital. 50) immensurable. 51) farthest. 52) flow together. 53) is bordered. 54) mountain-masses. 55) amongst which. 56) raises ($\frac{r}{r}$). 57) discovers, espies. 58) promontories. 59) the kingdom. 60) view. 6) overlooks. 62) woods.

under sig[63]) seer man de òmtalte[64]) Indsøer, der danne en Figúr ej ùlíg et Par Briller,[65]) som dog rigtig nok blive[66]) lidt urègelrette, da Albánersøen er méget större end Némisøen.

Herúd til dette Pàradis drage utàllige Mennesker om Sommeren,[67]) for at òmbytte[68]) Hóvedstadens kvælende[69]) Atmosfære med Bjèrgenes réne, forfriskende[70]) Luft. Især[71]) besøges[72]) disse Egne flittigen af de mange Rejsende, som gæste[73]) det skönne Italien, og frèmfor ält[74]) af de fremmede Kùnstnere,[75]) der òpholde sig i Ròm for sine Stúdiers Skyld.[76]) Staden Albáno, hvis Navn man údleder[77]) af det gamle *Alba longa*, som har ligget[78]) der i Nærheden, er hverken smuk eller stór. Déns Fòlkemængde[79]) óverstiger[80]) næppe halvtrédie Túsinde Indvaanere, og blandt dens Bygninger kunne vist nok[81]) kun faa gjöre Kráv paa[82]) arkitektónisk Skönhed. Nogle Ruíner fra Oldtiden, blandt hvilke det saakaldte Horátiernes og Curiátiernes Gràvmæle,[83]) som vel næppe nógensinde har været et Gràvmæle, ère det éneste, som hèr kan vække Opmærksomhed hos Kunstens og Histò-

63) far beneath himself. 64) mentioned. 65) spectacles. 66) are. 67) see p. 91. 68) exchange. 69) suffocating. 70) pure, refreshing. 71) especially. 72) are visited (½). 73) go to see. 74) most of all. 75) artists (p. 72). 76) on account of, because of. 77) derives. 78) been situated. 79) amount, number of inhabitants. 80) exceeds. 81) certainly. 82) make pretensions to. 83) sepulcral monument.

riens Venner.[84] Men er Albáno sèlv ikke i Stand[84]) til at fængsle[85]) den Rejsende, da formaar[86]) vel det smilende Làndskab, hvorí den ligger, at fylde Vandrerens Bryst med Glæde og Beundring over Hespériens hèrlige[87]) Natúrskönhed

I denne lille Stàd òpholdt sig[88]) en Gang, i de várme Sòmmermaaneder en ung Rússer,[89]) som vi ville kalde Fédor. Som Sön af en förmuende[90]) Købmand[91]) i St. Pétersborg, sàr han af sin Fáder bléven nødsaget[92]) til at lægge sig efter[93]) Handelen,[94]) men Merkúr var alt for tör[95]) en Guddom for den fantasírige[96]) Yngling, der med sin héle Sjæl tilbad[97]) Skönhedens évige Poesí. En Rejse, som den unge Håndelsmand en Gang i Forrètninger[98]) maatte gjöre til Frànkfurt am Mayn, òpflammede[99]) hans Kærlighed til Làndskabsmaleriet,[100]) hvilket han alt[1]) længe havde yndet og dyrket[2]) i síne Frítimer,[3]) til den höjeste Grád, og nédsænkte[4]) ham i Fortvívlelse[5]) for nógen Tíd. En ulykkelig Lídenskab[6]) for et Frúentimmer, der var hans Hjærte uværdig, og spillede Gjek med[7]) hans Rólig-

84) incapable, not able. 85) captivate. 86) can, has power. 87) excellent, eminent. 88) lived. 89) Russian. 90) wealthy. 91) merchant. 92) obliged. 93) to apply himself to. 94) commerce. 95) dry. 96) of a lively imagination. 97) adored. 98) in (commercial) business. 99) inflamed 100) landscape-painting. 1) already. 2) favored and cultivated. 3) plur. leisure, also called *Fritid.* 4) plunged. 5) desperation. 6) passion. 7) spor-

hed[8]) forøgede[9]) hans dybe[10]) Misfornöjelse[11]) med sin Stilling,[12]) og gjörde ham Opholdet[13]) i Fædrenelandet forhadt.[14]) Omsider indsaae[15]) Fáderen, at hans Sön ikke var bestèmt[16]) af Natúren, til at blive en stór Købmand, og indvilligede,[17]) i, at Fédor gànske òpofrede[18]) sig til Kùnsten. Den gamle, som aldrig gjörde nóget halvt, tilstod[19]) end mére[20]) den hènrykte Yngling en betýdelig Understøttelse, hvorved denne saae sig i Stànd til at úddanne[21]) sig i Kùnsten i fremmede Lande. Efterat have òpholdt sig et Par Aar i Tyskland og Svejts,[22]) dróg den unge Làndskabsmaler óver Alperne néd i Kùnstnernes forjættede Land,[23]) det af Natúren saa begunstigede[24]) og ved Històrien saa ærværdige Hespérien. Med Hènrykkelse hilste[25]) Fédor Ráfaels og Michelàngelos Fædreneland, da han fra Bjergene første Gang öjnede Lombardiets yppige Sletter. Det herlige Miláno, Bologna med sine Arkáder og Medicæernes Stàd, som med Rette[26]) fører Navn af den skönne, tildroge sig[27]) i höj Grád hans Opmærksomhed og Beùndring; men alting maatte víge for det Indtryk, som den évige Tíberstad gjörde paa hans dybt

ted, mocked. 8) tranquillity. 9) increased. 10) deep, i. e. high, great. 11) discontent, disgust. 12) situation. 13) his stay. 14) odious. 15) perceived, saw. 16) destined. 17) consented. 18) devoted. 19) granted. 20) moreover. 21) perfect. 22) Germany and Switzerland. 23) the promised (i. e. holy) land, Canaan. 24) favored. 25) saluted. 26) justly. 27) attracted.

bevægede[28]) Sjæl. Hèr svælgede[29]) han i Nydelsen[30]) af Kunstens og Natúrens Skatte,[31]) og drömte sig ved Beskúelsen af Oldtidens Mindesmærker tilbáge i de Tíder, da[32]) Ròm var dèt, som det endnú kùnde og búrde være. Hèr forglèmte den ùnge Måler[33]) en uhèldig[34]) Kærligheds bitre Kváler,[35]) og lévede éne for sin skönne Kunst. For sit Fødeland havde han paa Grund af det òmtalte forstyrrede Fòrhold en vìs Rædsel,[36]) og önskede at kunne forblíve[37]) saa længe som múligt i det Land, hvor Skönheden og Històrien med Tryllekraft[38]) fængsle det følende Gemyt.[39]) Han kunde saa meget mere frít[40]) nære dette Önske, som han havde tvènde[41]) Brødre hjemme, der vare Fáderen behjælpelige[42]) i hans Hàndelsforretninger, og tillíge ànséte[43]) for at være kyndige[44]) i deres Fàg.[45])

Det var en Løverdag Mòrgen og nètop[46]) den første Septèmber, da den ùnge Rùsser méget tídlig[47]) rejste sig[48]) fra sit Leje, i den Hènsigt at gaa úd, for at òptage[49]) et Par Skìdser[50]) af Albánersøens meest romàntiske Partíer.

28) moved, touched. 29) revelled, rioted. 30) enjoyment. 31) treasures ($\frac{2}{2}$) p. 24. 32) when. 33) painter. 34) unlucky. 35) afflictions ($\frac{7}{7}$). 36) terror. 37) and wished to be able to stay, or that he might stay, i. e. to stay. 38) magic power, charm. 39) mind. 40) freely. 41) two. 42) *vare behjælpelige*, aided, assisted. 43) (*vare*) *ansete*, were thought, passed for. 44) skilled. 45) profession. 46) just. 47) early. 48) rose ($\frac{1}{2}$). 49) make. 50) sketches.

Den kláre Himmel òplivede hans Sjæl, og snárt stód han færdig[51]) til sin Vàndring. I en Óverkjole[52]) af grönt Bòmuldstöj,[53]) med Vest og Pantalònger af graat Lærred,[54]) Skó af ùfarvet[55]) Láder, og paa Hóvedet en lysegúl[56]) Stráahat, som var òmvunden med et rósenrødt Baand,[57]) traadte Kunstneren ud af sit Værelse. Om Skulderen hang en Taske,[58]) hvorí hans Skìdsebøger og Tègneredskaber[59]) laa. I Lommen[60]) havde han en lille Kùrvefláske[61]) med Viin og nóget Brød; i Haanden bár han en sàmmenrullet[62]) Sólskjerm[63]) paa en lang Stang,[64]) der i Enden var forsýnet med en Jærnspids, og hèrtil var endnu fàstbunden[65]) en lille Fèltstól[66]) af dèt Slàgs, som Kunstnerne betjène sig áf[67]) paa deres Vandringer. Da han havde drukket sin Kaffe i Pósthuset, befálede han sin Støvlepudser[68]) Raimondo, at komme med et Æsel til Kastel Gandolfo Klokken ni, hvor Kunstneren selv vilde indtræffe til samme Tíd. Derpaa gik Fédor igjennem Gáderne, hvor han af Almuen[69]) blév betràgtet[70]) med den gódmódige[71]) Nysgjerrighed,[72]) der er Sýdboerne[73]) saa ejendòm-

61) ready. 52) great-coat. 53) cotton-stuff. 54) linen. 55) uncoloured. 56) light-yellow. 57) rose-coloured riband. 58) bag, scrip. 59) drawing instruments. 60) the pocket. 61) basket-flask. 62) rolled up. 63) umbrella. 64) staff. 65) tied. 66) field-chair. 67) make use of. 68) boot-cleanser. 69) the vulgar, common people. 70) gazed on. 71) good-natured. 72) curiosity. 73) the inhabitants of the southern countries of Europe.

melig.[74]) Saa méget mére var dette Tilfældet[75]) hèr, som den únge Mànds Údvortes[76]) i höj Grád var i Stànd til at gjöre et behágeligt Indtryk paa enhvèr, som første Gang saae ham. Fédors höje ranke[77]) Vækst,[78]) hans lívfulde Bevægelser og ràske Gang faldt paa en behágelig Maade i Öjet.[79]) Hans Ansigtsfarve[80]) var saa mörk og kràftig,[81]) at man gjèrne[82]) kunde have àntaget ham for en Spànjer eller Neapolitáner. De tykke Lokker vare glindsende[83]) sórte, og hans Öjne vare, som Ariòsto údtrykker sig, tó lýsende Sóle; ti sjælden have to sórte Öjne funklet[84]) med et saa betýdningsfuldt[85]) Lív og flammende Følelse som hans. Naar han betràgtede nógen i Alvaar[86]) eller Vréde, da sýntes hans Blikke, líg usýnlige[87]) Dòlke,[88]) at ville gjènnembore[89]) Mènneskets Inderste,[90]) men naar hans Sjæl var stèmt[91]) til Mildhed og Mùnterhed, da maatte den blíde brændende Lúe, som údströmmede af hans Öje, fàst[92]) være i Stànd til at kunne smèlte det haardeste Hjærte, at trylle[93]) en Fjende til en Ven, og òpvække Kærlighedens almægtige Flamme i det kòldeste Pígehjærte.[94]) Hans Næse var fiin og vèldan-

74) peculiar. 75) the case. 76) exterior. 77) slender, by a germanism they say also *slank*. 78) growth. 79) *faldt i Öjet*, struck the eye. 80) complexion. 81) energetic. 82) easily. 83) glittering. 84) sparkled. 85) significant. 86) earnest. 87) invisible. 88) daggers (†). 89) pierce through. 90) the inmost, the very soul. 91) disposed. 92) almost. 93) charm (‡). 94) girl's heart.

net, Munden liden og údtryksfuld,[95]) og de skönt formede Tænder af en blændende[96]) Hvidhed, som end mere forøgedes ved den dunkle Farve, der var údbredt[97]) over Ansigtets[98]) skönne Ovál. I Ørerne bár han smaa gyldne Ringe, som stak smukt áf[99]) mód det ràvnesorte[100]) Haar og dunkle Skæg.[1]) Paa den höjre Haands Mèllemfinger[2]) sad en Ring, hvorí der paa mörkeblaa Grund funklede Ordet *Amitié* i straalende[3]) Diamànter. Ved Afskjeden[4]) fra Hjemmet gáv hans Fáder ham den med disse Ord: „Min Sön! Kærlighed forbìtrede din Ungdom: maatte[5]) et trófast[6]) Venskab, ægte som disse Diamànter, forsøde[7]) dig din Mànddom!" Dèn Gang tróede Fédor, at en Kunstner var òphöjet óver Amors Paafund,[8]) og forlód sit Fædreneland med det begejstrede Fòrsæt,[9]) at léve gànske aléne for sin Kunst med Opofrelse af[10]) jórdiske Tilböjeligheder.[11]) Hvorvídt det stod i hans Màgt, at údføre dette Fòrsæt eller ej, vil det Følgende[12]) víse.[13])

Da den unge Máler var kommen údaf Stá-

95) expressive. 96) dazzling. 97) spread. 98) of the (his) face. 99) set off well, made a fine contrast to. 100) raven black. 1) beard. 2) middle-finger. 3) radiant, sparkling. 4) at the (his) leave, i. e. when he took leave. 5) may, or would to God that. 6) faithful. 7) sweeten. 8) devices, tricks. 9) enthusiastic purpose. 10) with sacrifice of, i. e. sacrificing. 11) earthly propensities. 12) the following, i. e. the succeeding pages. 13) show ($\frac{1}{2}$).

den Albános snævre Gáder, og havde naaet Søens höje Kyst, drejede han om[14]) til venstre gjennem den herlige Allé,[15]) som fører til Kastel Gandolfo. Omtrent midt imellem disse to Smaastæder ligger der ved Vejen et Munkekloster, údenfor hvilket der findes en halvrund[16]) aaben Plads, òmgivet af Træer med mange frítstaaende Altere, hvor de Tróende forrètte[17]) deres Andagt.[18]) Nærmest ved Søen, næsten lige[19]) ved den nédgaaende[20]) Skraaning, staar der et ældgammelt[21]) stórt Træ, som med sine tætte vídtudstrakte skyggefulde Gréne, ýder Vandreren et køligt Hvílested, Paa en Bænk[22]) under dette Træ satte Fédor sig, og tabte sig i Beskúelsen af det herlige Malerí, som laa údbredt for hans Öje. Den kláre Mòrgensol òplyste Søens skovrige[23]) Brædder, og *Monte Cavos* Top spejlede sig[24]) i den blanke,[25]) sølvblaa Vàndflade.

Kunstneren tog en Tegnebog[26]) frem, og begyndte at skidsére,[27]) men under Arbejdet[28]) hènsank han ofte i saa dýbe Tanker, at hans Haand blev liggende[29]) uvirksom[30]) paa Papíret. Han gjènnemløb i Tanken flére Begívenheder[31]) i

14) he turned about. 15) walk. 16) semicircular. 17) perform (ɣ). 18) devotion. 19) directly, close. 20) sloping. 21) very old. 22) bench, form. 23) woody. 24) was reflected. 25) bright. 26) pocket-book, drawing-book. 27) sketch. 28) during the work. 29) kept lying, lay a long while. 30) inactive, idle. 31) accidents.

sit Liv, og hans sjælfulde Ansigtstræk[32]) gjengave,[33]) som et tró Spejl, ålt hvad der föregik[34]) i hans Indre.

„O! tænkte han, i det han med glædedrukne[35]) Blikke skúede omkring sig, hvor herligt er ikke Itálien? Med Rette skildre[36]) Rejsende og Digtere os dette Land saa skönt, og vistnok bör enhver, som er saa lykkelig at betræde[37]) dets hellige Jórdbund, takke Försynet for en saadan Gáve, hvorefter saa mange Túsinde forgæves[38]) stræbe med brændende[39]) Længsel;[40]) úden[41]) nógensinde at öpnaa[42]) deres Öjemed.[43]) Himmelske Fáder! jeg takker dig, fordi du lód det falde i min Lod, at betræde Historiens og Skönhedens Land, og gav mig Hjærte til at føle Natúrens évige Herlighed, og Villie til at elske det góde hos Itáliens Indvaanere. — Ak, desværre, altfor ofte blive de grúsomt miskjendte,[44]) især af Persóner, som áldrig have været údenfor deres Móders Køkkendör. Hvor faa Rejsende gives der dog i Grunden,[45]) som nýde det der tilbydes dem! Vel forsýnede med politiske og religiøse Fördomme, see de alting fra en falsk Sýnspunkt, miskjende Öjeblikkets Herlighed, og forbitre sig enhver Glæde ved útidige Sammenligninger med Hjemmet. Men hvor ofte

32) features. 33) reflected. 34) passed. 35) joy-drunken. 36) paint, describe. 37) set foot upon. 38) in vain. 39) ardent. 40) longing, desire. 41) without. 42) reaching. 43) aim, end. 44) misjudged. 45) in fact (i).

angre de[46]) deres daarlige Adfærd,[47]) naar den svundne[48]) Frýd[49]) for évig[50]) er tabt. Jeg veed mig selv, tròds[51]) alle mine andre Svágheder, dòg frí for denne Fejl. Mit kære Fædreneland! Gud veed, at du er mit Hjærte kær, men dèrfor[52]) er jeg ikke saa blind for andre Landes Fòrtrin,[53]) at jeg éne og aléne skulde søge det fortræffelige[54]) i dit Skød.[55]) Tilgiv[56]) mig, at Albánersøens yppige, smilende Brædder fòrekomme[57]) mig skönnere end Ilmensøens taagefulde[58]) Kyster. Sælsomme Forvildelse[59]) af den skábende[60]) Nátúr! Hvorfòr[61]) skulde jèg, i hvis Aarer[62]) Sýdens héde Blód flammer i sin héle Lúe,[63]) just fødes[64]) ved Névas ískolde Vande under den trésindstyvende Bréddegrad?[65]) Herre Gùd! Du kunde jo lígesaa gòdt have ladet mig see Dágens Lýs ved det viinrige Astrachan eller paa det blomstrende[66]) Krimm. Der have vi jo ogsaa Viindruer,[67]) évig glødende Róser og duftende[68]) Melóner lígesom hèr. Jeg havde da paa een Gang været baade en Sydbo og en Russer, jeg havde da ikke frusset mellem Isklumper og Snedynger[69])

46) do they repent. 47) foolish behaviour. 48) gone past. 49) joy. 50) eternally. 51) in spite of, notwithstanding. 52) for all that. 53) superiority (ɔ). 54) the excellent, i. e. excellency. 55) lap, bosom. 56) forgive! 57) appear. 58) foggy. 59) mistake. 60) creating. 61) why? 62) veins, also oars (ɔ). 63) flame. 64) be born. 65) degree of latitude. 66) florid. 67) grapes. 68) fragrant. 69) lumps, masses of ice & heaps of snow.

ved den finske Bugt.[70]) Dog hvortil dètte? Làndskabsmaleren kan vel elske det pittoresk̀e, det hènrykkende i fremmede Landes Natúrskönheder, og mìndes det med vemódig Længsel, naar han ej mere har det for Öje, men Mènnesket maa finde sig i[71]) Skæbnens Tilskikkelser[72]) med Taalmódighed, og virke[73]) i den Kréds,[74]) hvor Himlen har hènsat[75]) ham. Unyttigt[76]) er det at spilde Tiden med tomme Kláger;[77]) dèrfor vil jeg ikke plàge[78]) mig med Bekymringer[79]) óver de svundne Dáge, ej heller grùble óver[80]) min Frèmtids Skæbne, men nýde Öjeblikkets èlskelige Lyst med Taknèmmelighed.[81]) Ja, dejlige[82]) Itálien, du èr en Bàlsom[83]) for mit saarede[84]) Hjærte, du stiller[85]) de Kváler, hvormèd den falske Natálias Tróløshed[86]) sönderrev[87]) min Sjæl. Smèrtelige[88]) Minde[89]) om en fordærvelig[90]) Lídenskab, víg for Natúrens trøsterige[91]) Skönhed. Ha! yndige, falske Slange,[92]) hvorlédes kunde du saa letsìndig[93]) forglemme min Kærlighed, og lönne min várme Tróskab med Meenéd?[94]) I lange Aar

70) the gulf of Finland. 71) put up with, bear. 72) decrees of fate. 73) act (ɔ). 74) circle, cycle, sphere. 75) placed. 76) useless. 77) empty complaints. 78) torment. 79) griefs, (plur. ɔ). 80) ponder. 81) gratitude. 82) fair. 83) balm. 84) wounded. 85) soothest. 86) faithlessness. 87) tore to pieces, broke. 88) sore, doleful. 89) remembrance. 90) pernicious. 91) rich in comfort. 92) snake, viper. 93) fickly, inconsiderately. 94) perjury.

tilbad jeg dig, lindrede[95]) din Fáders sørgelige Stilling, og forskàffede[96]) dig ved hans Død et vènligt Lý[97]) under mine kære Forældres[98]) gæstfri[99]) Tàg. Og saaledes gjèngjælder du mig! — O, Taknèmmelighed! var du da aldrig Kærligheds Móder? — Ak, nej! Kærlighed er Himlens Datter, og fødes ej af jórdiske Drifter.[100]) Den er frí som Luften paa Bjergene, og flygter for Lænker[1]) og Tvang.[2]) Ja! jeg føler det. Natália svór mig Tróskab af Taknèmmelighed, og dèrfor hævnede den fornærmede[3]) Natúr sig paa hende, da Ivan smeltede den falskes Bryst. Dog hvorfòr hykle[4]) Følelser, hun ikke nærede! Min grændseløse[5]) Hengívenhed, min prøvede[6]) Tróskab blév til Latter,[7]) da hun i Ivans Árme drév Gjèk med[8]) Tró og Love.[9]) O, Natália, vildt kastede du dig i hans Favn![10]) er du da lykkelig ved hans Síde? Er du det vìrkelig? Elsker han dig da? —

En Taare stód i Fédors Öje, da han mindedes sin Ungdoms Kærlighed, men snárt fattede han sig,[11]) gréb[12]) sin Crayon, og tegnede atter.[13]) „Ak! tænkte han, hvi ànklager[14]) jeg da hende? Kan en Màrmorstøtte[15]) besjæles af

95) alleviated. 96) furnished, afforded (½). 97) shelter. 98) parents. 99) hospitable. 100) instincts. 1) chains (½). 2) constraint. 3) injured, offended. 4) feign. 5) unbounded. 6) tried. 7) was turned to ridicule. 8) sported with. 9) faith and trust, *Love*, is derived from the Germ. *Glaube*, belief, trust. 10) fathom, embrace. 11) recovered himself. 12) took up. 13) sketched on (again). 14) complain of. 15) marble-statue.

Lídenskab, en Ístap[16]) gløde af brændende Følelse? — Nej, nej! jo mére[17]) jeg óvertænker dette usálige[18]) Fòrhold, jo mere indseer jeg, at det ikke var Kærlighed, ihvorvèl[19]) det har forbìtret mig min Ungdoms skönneste Dáge. Men bòrt[20]) med dette! Jeg òpgiver[21]) for évig enhvèr Fórdring[22]) paa den Lykke at elske og elskes igjèn, og glemmer mine Forvildelser.[23]) Kun[24]) i dit Tempel, Natúr! vil jeg knæle, og paa dit Alter, o hellige[25]) Kunst, ofrer jeg frívillig[26]) mit Hjærtes Følelser. Jeg er nu fem og týve Aar gammel, det er nú paa Tíden[27]) at blive klòg.[28])

Saaledes filosoférede Kunstneren en rùm Tíd,[29]) og àrbejdede derhos flittigen. Men da han var lidt údmattet[30]) af den forrige[31]) Dags Arbejde, og nu desúden saa tídlig havde forlàdt sit Leje, saa begyndte han at blive søvnig. Han satte sig derfor mere mágelig[32]) paa Bænken, lænede Ryggen[33]) mod Træets tykke Stamme, og lagde sin Tègnebog paa Skødet. Det várede[34]) ikke længe, förend han begyndte at nikke[35]) med Hóvedet, og snárt faldt han i en dýb vederkvægende Slummer, hvorved hans Tègnebog gléd néd paa Jórden, og blév liggende

16) icicle. 17) the more. 18) unhappy. 19) although. 20) away, 21) renounce. 22) claim. 23) errors. 24) only. 25) sacred. 26) voluntarily. 27) high time. 28) wise. 29) a long while, they say also, by a Germanism, *en Tid lang*. 30) wearied. 31) preceding.) commodiously. 33) ridge, back, 34) lasted, was. 35) nod.

òpslagen[36]) med en Skìdse af den hàlvrunde Plads, paa hvilken han sad. I Førstningen[37]) slumrede han rólig;[38]) men efterhaànden[39]) begyndte hans Fantasí at tumle sig[40]) i mànge-haande sèlsomme[41]) Fòrestìllinger og Billeder, der omsíder òrdnede sig[42]) til en mærkelig Dröm, som vi hermed ville mèddele[43]) vore Læsere.

Det fòrekom ham, som om[44]) ùforudsete Omstændigheder nødte ham til plúdselig, at maatte forlàde Italien, og vende tilbáge til sit Hjèm. Med Ràmselen[45]) paa Ryggen og en Vàndringsstav i Haanden, stód han med eet[46]) foran en méget lang Bro,[47]) paa hvilken der bevægede sig mange Túsende Mennesker i det dáglige Livs Sysler.[48]) Under den var det grændseløse[49]) Hav ýderst[50]) klárt og gjènnemsigtigt,[51]) paa hvis Bund det lígeledes vrimlede af[52]) utàllige Mennesker, der vògtede[53]) deres Forrètninger, lígesaa frít og ùhindret som Vandrerne paa Bróen. Op af Bølgernes Overflade hævede sig et blændende hvidt Skelèt med glimrende Vinger og en gylden Lé.[54]) I dets Aasyn,[55]) skönt kun en Knòkkelbygning,[56]) laa Mildhed og Fréd.[57]) Fédor stùdsede[58]) ved disse Sý-

36) open. 37) the beginning. 38) quietly, softly. 39) by little and little. 40) ramble, rove. 41) wonderful. 42) settled themselves. 43) communicate with. 44) as if. 45) wallet. 46) at once. 47) bridge. 48) occupations. 49) boundless. 50) exceedingly. 51) transparent. 52) swarmed with. 53) attended to. 54) scythe. 55) countenance. 56) structure of bones. 57) peace. 58) was started.

ner,[59]) og tænkte: „Dette er ikke den lille Vindebro, som fører til min Fáders Landsted,[60]) og dòg syntes mig för, at jeg saae Húset selv og Háven, som òmgiver det. I det han ànstillede disse Betràgtninger tilhviskede et ubekjèndt Væsen ham:[61]) „Dette er Vèrdensbroen, som fører til Fuldkòmmenhedens Bòrg.[62]) Du er Livets Génius og Skelèttet med den gyldne Lé er Dødens Génius.

Ved Lýden af disse Ord fòrekom det Fédor, at han forànd redes[63]) i sit héle Væsen. Hans sædvánlige jórdiske Dràgt[64]) sank néd, og han ìndhylledes[65]) i et straalende hvìdt Klædebon.[66]) Der voxte hvíde Vinger frèm[67]) af hans Skùldre, og hans héle Légeme lùtredes[68]) af ætérisk Ild. Han gjènnemskuede med Klárhed héle Jórdlivets Færd, og følte sig i en uèndelig[69]) Grád òphöjet óver det mènneskelige Kön. Han saae sig omkrìng med ædel òphöjet Anstand,[70]) og Vandrerne paa Bróen betràgtede ham med Ærbødighed[71]) og Frygt. Skelettet saae smílende op til ham, og sagde: „Vær[72]) mig vèlkommen min Bróder, og ùnddrag mig ikke[73]) mine Offere."[74]) „Nej, svárede Fédor,

[59]) visions (¾), but *Syne* without plur. is appearance, show. [60]) country-seat. [61]) *tilhv. ham*, whispered to him (p. 84). [62]) the castle of perfection. [63]) was changed, transformed. [64]) clothing. [65]) was covered. [66]) garment. [67]) *voxte frem*, grew forth, shot forth. [68]) was cleansed. [69]) infinite. [70]) dignity. [71]) veneration. [72]) be! (p. 53). [73]) do not withdraw. [74]) victims.

Lívets Fyrste kjender ingen Uretfærdighed.[75]) De svåge Dødelige elske mig og håde dig, og dòg[76]) léve de hos dig som hos mig." Med disse Ord vinkede[77]) han ad en Mand, som gik ham forbí. Denne nærmede sig skjælvende, men Fédor gréb ham med overnatúrlig Kraft, og slyngede ham úd i Bølgerne. Gaa! sagde han, du er móden[78]) til Døden. Forsvìnd af Lívet, og gjör Plads for andre! Den ulyksálige sank med et Skrig néd i de kláre Vande, men da Døden berørte ham sagte[79]) med sin Lé, bevægede han sig med fornyet Munterhed og Kraft paa Hávets Bund. Skelettet takkede Fédor med et venligt Nik, og sank derpaa néd i Bølgerne. Lívets Génius skréd vídere frem[80]) paa Bróen, og bragde sin Bróder Døden mangt et Offer. Omsíder da Fédor var nær ved den módsatte Kyst, nærmede sig en dejlig Píge, som lignede hans fòrdums elskede Natália, og hvìskede til ham: „Her er Fuldkòmmenhedens Bòrg paa denne Klippetinde.[81]) Jeg fører[82]) dig derhèn." Fédor betrágtede hende stùdsende[83]) og sagde: „Du èr dòg Natália, og stóler paa[84]) min jórdiske Svághed. Men jeg síger dig for første og sídste Gang; mìsbrug àldrig mit Vènskab, ti èllers blíver[85]) du straffet.[86]) Foran dem laa Borgen paa et trúende Fjeld,[87]) og

75) injustice. 76) nevertheless. 77) beckoned. 78) ripe. 79) softly, gently. 80) advanced farther. 81) summit of the rock. 82) I will bring, lead. 83) amazed. 84) trust to. 85) shall be. 86) punished. 87) mountain.

Vejen derhen gik imèllem Tórne og Krât ved Siden af umaalelige Afgrunde[88]) Da gréb[89]) Natália en mødende Vandrer, og kastede ham fra Klippetinden néd i Bjergets dýbeste Kløfter.[90]) Gysende[91]) bemærkede[92]) Fédor dette, og údbrød[93]) i dýb Bevágelse: „Det er forbi. Dit jórdiske Liv er endt! Nú kommer Dødens Génius op af denne Brönd,[94]) og fører dig bort.“ I det han frèmførte[95]) disse Ord, stóde de begge i en mörk Hvælving[96]) i Borgen ved Siden af en úhyre[97]) dýb Brönd. Op af dens Svælg stég Døden, og tóg Natália ved Haanden, for at léde hende derhèn; men den fortvivlede[98]) Pige òmslyngede[99]) Fédor med Hæftighed, og bad om Skaansel.[100]) Da svárede denne med Taarer: „Jeg kan ikke redde[1]) dig; jeg maa selv en Gang nédstige[2]) i Brönden, naar Himlens Herre[3]) òmvælter[4]) denne Tingenes Orden.“ Med disse Ord slap[5]) Fédor den trøstesløse[6]) Mø,[7]) og Døden styrtede[8]) hende néd i Brönden. Jàmmertóner[9]) lode fra det rædsomme[10]) Dýb. Nú vendte Fédor sig til Døden, og sagde: Min Bróder! ògsaa jèg maa en Gang[11]) nédstige i dit Rige. Módtag mig da vènligen. Mit Hjærte

88) abysses. 89) seized. 90) clefts. 91) shuddering. 92) perceived. 93) broke forth, cried out. 94) well. 95) spoke. 96) vault. 97) excessively, terribly. 98) desperate. 99) wound herself about, cleaved to. 100) indulgence. 1) save. 2) descend. 3) the lord of heaven. 4) destroys. 5) let loose, let go. 6) inconsolable. 7) maid. 8) precipitated 9) tones of lamentation. 10) dreadful. 11) at last.

trænger til[12]) Kærlighed. Da saae Døden med et himmelsk[13]) Smil paa ham, og trykte hans Haand med uendelig Varme mod[14]) sit Bryst. „Døden er Livet," sagde han, „I mit Rige beväger Støvet[15]) sig som i dit; dit er en evig Omvexling[16]) af Tingene, og alt dette er kun Forberedelse.[17]) Vi to vide intet. Over[18]) os ere der uendelige Grader af fuldkomne Aander. Men vi ere Venner." Ved disse Ord forandrede Skelettets hele Udvortes sig; dets Aasyn straalede[19]) i en uforkrænkelig[20]) Glorie,[21]) og dets hele Skabning[22]) antog[23]) saa skönne og ædle Former, som det dødelige Öje aldrig skuer. Det herligste meest fuldendte[24]) Væsen, med Sålighedens[25]) reneste Udtryk i sine Miner,[26]) stod for Fedor, som følte sig betaget[27]) af unævnelig hellig Fryd. Den skönne forædlede Genius sank til sin Bröders Hjærte, og en Anelse[28]) af den himmelske Reenhed[29]) faldt i Fedors Sjæl. Han vilde tale, men Læben nægtede[30]) ham sin Tjeneste. Hans Hjærte mægtede ikke[31]) at bære denne overjordiske Sålighed, og han — — — vaagnede.[32])

12) stands in need of. 13) celestial, heavenly. 14) to. 15) the dust, mankind. 16) transmutation. 17) preparation. 18) above. 19) beamed. 20) incorruptible, unperishable. 21) radiance. 22) shape, person. 23) assumed. 24) finished, perfect. 25) beatitude. 26) countenance. 27) stunned. 28) perception, idea. 29) purity. 30) denied. 1) was unable. 32) awoke.

KONG VALDEMARS DATTER OG ALKORS SÖN.

Et Æventyr, af Nyerups *Idunna* for 1812.

Der vàr en Konning[1]) ved Øster-Strand,[2])
Kong Vàldemar hédte[3]) den bòldé,[4])
han raadte[5]) ej over Riger og Land,
og èj over grönne Vòlde;[6])
han aate[7]) en Borg saa brat[8]) og fast,
og dèrtil vel tusinde Snækker[9])
med Silkesejl og forgylden Mast:
saa víde hans Vælde[10]) sig strækker.[11])

Om Vinteren sad han paa bratten Borg
alt[12]) med sine Kæmper[13]) tilsammen;[14])
da drukke de Mjøden forúden Sorg,
og Vinen den kláre med Gammen.[15])
Naar Sólen skinned' i grönnen Vang[16])
og Gjøgen[17]) mon gale[18]) i Lunde,[19])

[1]) poet. for *Konge*, king. [2]) for *Østersø-en*, the Baltic. [3]) for *hed*, p. 53. [4]) the brave, gallant (bold). [5]) reigned. [6]) poet. or Norwegian for *Mark*, field. Swed. *vall*, Icel *völlr*. [7]) an old, poet. from for *ejede* possessed. [8]) steep. [9]) vessels. [10]) power. [11]) extends. [12]) all, a poet. expletive. [13]) champions. [14]) together, an old Germanism. [15]) mirth, joy. [16]) field. [17]) the cuckoo. [18]) did crow, sing. [19]) groves, woods.

da hejsed[20]) han Scjl med Spil[21]) og med Sang,
at gæste[22]) de bretlandske[23]) Sunde.[24])
Om Høsten,[25]) naar Voven ej mere var huld,[26])
og Stormen begyndte at bjælde,[27])
da dróg han tilbáge med Sølv og med Guld,
med kòstelig Vín og med Trælle.
Han var saa saare[28]) ríg paa Guld,
paa Tærner[29]) og favre Svende,[30])
men al sin Klenód[31]) han agted som Mùld
mod Hilda hans Datter hín vænne.[32])
Hende gilled[33]) saa mangen Ridder skön,
de dróge saa vide Vèje,
men hun havde kaaret[34]) Prins Rerik i Lön,[35])
ham maatte hun ikke èje.
Hans Fáder var Alkor, den Stólkonge[36]) gram;
af Hjærtet Kong Valdemar hadede ham.
De våre Fostbrødre[37]) i Ungdommens Vaar;[38])
de bléve saa fjendske[39]) i Manddommens Aar.

Naar Valdemar drog paa Leding[40]) úd,
blev hundrede Kæmper tilbage,
som skulde forsváre den Mø[41]) saa prúd,[42])
og tage paa hende vel Vare.[43])

20) hoisted. 21) play, music. 22) visit. 23) britannic. 24) sounds, seas. 25) harvest, autumn. 26) favorable. 27) howl. 28) so very. 29) hand-maids, girls. 30) fine lads. 31) treasure, a Germanism for *Klenodie*. 32) fair. 33) approved, courted. 34) chosen. 35) privately, secretly. 36) literally: *throne-king*, i. e. great king. 37) sworn friends. 38) spring. 39) hostile. 40) naval expedition. 41) maid. 42) fine, elegant, excellent. 43) *tage Vare paa*, attend, take care of.

Da tórde [44]) hun aldrig af Buret [45]) gaa,
dog blev hende Tiden ej lang:
hun dandsed med sine Tærner smaa,
hun slog Guldharpen, og sang;
saa sömmede [46]) hun med røden Guld,
og naar hendes Finger var vund, [47])
saa légte [48]) hun med sin líden Hund,
smaa Issegrim var baade væn og huld.
Naar Solen gik ned bag Skovens Top,
da trén hun saa tít i Höjenloft op,
og saae hen ud over hviden Strand, [49])
hvor Havfruen [50]) légte i kláren Vand.
Da saae hun og tit til de gamle Linde, [51])
hvorunder hun légte med Rerik saa fró,
alt förend de Fædre blev fjendske i Sinde,
alt förend Prins Rerik i Leding uddróg.
Da kvad hun: „Prins Rerik! hvor est [52]) du min Ven?
hvor svæver du nu paa Bølgen blaa?
Sju [53]) lange Vintre er rundne hen,
siden dig mit Öje saae.
Ak! har du forgæt [54]) din Barndoms [55]) Mø;
da [56]) Hilda af Kummer og Sorrig maa dø."
En Kvæld [57]) som i Höjenloft hun sad,
og saae, hvor de Havfruer légte saa glad,

41) durst (p. 50). 45) cage, small, separate dwelling-house. 46) sowed, stitched. 47) wounded (by the needle). 48) played. 49) sea or seashore. 50) the mermaid. 51) limetrees. 52) eart, poet. for *er*. 53) seven, poet. for *syv*. 54) forgot, an archaism for *forgættet*, poet. for *forglemt*. 55) of thy childhood. 56) then. 57) night,

og hørte hvor Aftenens Vinde
mon suse igjennem de Linde.
fra Lindenes mörke Kroner[58]) klang[59])
saa yndelig[60]) saadan en Harpesang:
„Jeg réd saa vide om Bjerg og Sø,
gjennem mörken Skov og dybe Dale,
men ingensteds fandt jeg den vænne Mø,
der kunde mit Hjærte husvalé.[61])
Ak! Elskov klemmer[62]) saa saare!
Naar Snækken gled over Bølgen blaa,
klang Vovernes Plasken som Hildas Sange;
naar Gangeren traved[63]) over Heden graa,
lød Gangerens Fódslag som Harpens Strenge,
som Hilde slóg under Linden.
Jeg Hildas Billed' i Skyen saae,
naar Öjet til Himlen jeg hæved,
og stirred jeg dybt ned i Havets Blaa,
hendes Billed imøde mig svæved,
ti Elskov klemmer saa saare!
Hvor est du, Hilda! o lyt[64]) til min Sang,
og il til mit bankende Hjærte!
i Bárndommens Vaar ved Harpens Klang
du selv jo at elske mig lærte,[64])
naar Harpen du slóg under Linden,
Ak! Elskov klemmer saa saare!"
Nu tav den tonende Harpe brat,[66])

late evening. [58]) crowns, tops. [59]) sounded. [60]) graceful, charming. [61]) comfort. [62]) presses, wringe. [63]) trotted, for *travede* (ɛ) thus in the following *e* is frequently omitted in similar cases. [64]) the imperative from *jeg lytter*, I hearken, listen. [65]) taughtst. [66]) suddenly.

Og Hilda lyttede længe;
men ingen Tóne i mörke Nat
klang mere fra Harpens Strenge.
Kun Vinden sused i Lindens Grene,
og Bølgen plasked mod Strandens Stene.
Da gréb hun Harpen og sägte rørte
de gyldne Strenge, og Vinden førte
igjennem Mörket de svåge Tóner
hen til de gamle Lindekroner:
„I énsomt Búr, en Dúe[67]) lig,
maa Hilda kvæde sørgelig;[68])
knap[69]) tör hun Harpens Strenge røre,
at ej de Tærner deres Klang skal høre;
knap tör hun nynne saa sagtelig:
min Hjærtens Ven! jeg elsker dig.
Ak! Elskov klemmer saa saare."
Nu sidder Hilda hver Kvæld saa glad,
mens Rerik kvæder i Lunden;
skönt tykke Mure dem skiller ad,
de have dog Sorgen forvunden.[70])
Men hør mig, skön Jomfru, og mærk derpaa[71])
Tit Gammen[72]) til Sorg sig mon[73]) vende,
naar Sólen som klárest[74]) paa Himlen mon staa,
da kommer Uvejret[75]) bchænde.[76])
Det lakked nu alt ad[77]) Høstens Tid,
og Vinden fra Vesten mon stande,[78])

67) dove, pigeon. 68) melancholy. 69) scarcely, otherwise *næppe*. 70) repaired, forgot. 71) attend to it, think on. 72) joy, mirth. 73) will, may. 74) at the clearest. 75) bad weather, tempest. 76) nimbly, hastily. 77) literally it now already approached to. 78) poet for *staa*,

de Vikinger[79]) ile fra Bretland hid
alt over de skummende[80]) Vande,
paa Voven dandse de Snekker blaa,
i Skoven hvirvle de Blade smaa.
Det stormer saa hardt over Vesterhav,[81])
de Bølger styrte som Bjerge mod Stranden.
„Ak! fandt du, kær Fader, i Bølgen din Grav,
da dør din Hilda, jeg siger for Sanden,
mit Hjærte da brister[82]) af Sorgen."
Det tórdner[83]) i Vesten, det lýner[84]) saa brat;[85])
den Taarnvægter[86]) blæser[87]) om mörken Nat,
det runger[88]) saa höjt udi Borgen;
fra Stranden høres som Vaabengny,[89])
de Kæmper raabe i vilden Sky;
da kíger[90]) Maanen saa listelig[91])
bag Skyen frem over hvíden Bølge;
Det èr Kong Valdemar gæv[92]) og ríg,
fra Brètlands Tòg[93]) med àlt sit Følge;[94])
det er Kong Valdemar stòlt og prud
alt med sine tusinde Snækker.
Skön Hilda seer fra Höjenloft ud,
de Silkesejl Stranden bedækker:[95])
„Nu Krist være lovet i Himmerig!
kær Fader! jeg snárt kan favne dig."

stand. 79) pirates, sea-heroes. 80) foaming. 81) the North-sea, or German ocean. 82) will burst (§ p. 56). 83) thunders. 84) lightens. 85) frequently. 86) tower-watchman. 87) blows (his horn). 88) resounds. 89) noise of arms. 90) peeps. 91) roguishly, slyly. 92) excellent. 93) from (his) expedition to Britain. 94) retinue. 95) cover.

De Kæmper sidde ved breden Bord,
de drikke baade Øl og Mjød;
de vexle[96]) saa mangt et skjemtsomt[97]) Ord,
ti Vinen den smáger saa sød.
I Höjsædet[98]) sidder den Konning god,
ved Síden skön Hilda det Rosenblod.[99])
I Hallen triner en Ridder ind,[100])
vár klædt i Maar[1]) og Skarlagenskind.[2])
Først hilser[3]) han den Konning god,
saa hilser han Hilda det Rosensblod.
„Hil[4]) være eder, Kong Valdemar bold!
Kong Alkor la'r[5]) eder hilse;
I[6]) stréde[7]) saa ofte med Avindsskjold[8])
eder begge til liden Frelse;[9])
nu er til Forlíg[10]) han og Venskab beréd,
han býder eder saa tryg[11]) en Fred,
om I ham vil víde[12]) en Bön.
I háver en Datter, saa væn[13]) en Mø
der findes vel næppe paa Verdens Ø,
hende fæste[14]) I Rerik, Kong Alkors Sön."

96) interchange. 97) sportful. 98) on the throne. 99) *Blod*, blood, stands poetically for *creature*, maiden. 100) *triner ind*, enters, (§ p. 57). 1) marten (-skin). 2) *Skind*, skin, stands here poetically for cloak furred with skin. 3) greets, salutes. 4) hail. 5) for *lader*, lets (you greet, i. e. sends you greeting). 6) you (both). 7) fought (§ p. 57). 8) shield or arms of envy, i. e. rancour. 9) salvation, benefit, gain. 10) reconciliation. 11) safe, secure (p. 32). 12) grant, a poet. expression. 13) so fine, equally fine. 14) betroth, optative (§).

„Nej!" skrég Kong Valdemar, var saa gram,[15])
„ret aldrig min Datter skal fæste ham!
ret aldrig min Datter en Nidding[16]) skal faa.
En Nidding er Alkor, hans Sön deslige:[17])
för skal hun som Mø udi Kloster gaa
og fæste sig Brúdgom i Himmerige."

Den Ridder ham svarer sömmelig:[18])
„Herre Konning! du ikke forivre Dig!"[19])
han vídste at föje[20]) sin Tale saa godt,
„Kong Alkor er Rysalands mægtige Drot,[21])
Prins Rerik en Ridder med Ære:
hvad han faar ej med Gode, han tager med Magt.
Ej Niddinger monne de være."

„Spar[22]) du dine Ord, Ridder Uselig.[23])
hvis mit Sværd ej Munden skal stoppe[24]) dig."

Ud ganger[25]) den Ridder saa skyndelig,[26])
det var ej ret sikkert at dvæle;
men Hilda sidder saa blég som et Líg,
for Sorrig hun kunde ej méle.[27])

Nu líder det[28]) Maaneder fíre og fem,
de Húskarle drikke og kvæde;
men Hilda saa saare mon græde.[29])

15) (he) was so (very) angry or hateful. 16) a scoundrel. 17) also. 18) decently, courteously. 19) do not get into passion, optat (½). 20) manage, dispose (½). 21) lord, poet. 22) spare, forbear. 23) Sir Pitiful. 24) stop, (bung the mouth, i. e. silence). 25) goes, poet. for *gaar*. 26) hastily. 27) speak. 28) it goes, i. e. there pass. 29) did weep.

Nu líder det alt til Vaaren frem:
höjt Solen skinner paa klaren Vove,
og Gjøgen galer i grönne Skove;
de Huskarle stunde til[30]) Ledingsfærd,
skön Hilda sig önsker i sorten Jord.
Men Valdemar pönser[31]) saa mangelund,[32])
han frygter for Alkors lumske Fund,[33])
han kalder nu for sig de Hüskarle sju,
de bedste i Gaarden[34]) mon være.
„I sværge en Ed, I sværgé mig nu
ved Krist og hans Móder kære:
I være mig tro, I tíe kvær,[35])
I síge ej frá, hvad jeg býder jer.
I følge mig nu med Øxe hver[36])
og hver med sin bréde Hakke[37])
til Mörkveds Skov; naar vi komme dèr,
saa ville vi vídere snakke."
Og dèr de kòm til Mörkveds Skov,
begyndte de flugs[38]) at grave;[39])
en Hule[40]) saa dyb i Jorden de grov,
en Stúe[41]) saa[42]) vilde de lave:[43])
foroven bedækket med Sten[44]) og Mùld,
forinden behængt med Sølv og med Guld.
Díd bragde Kong Valdemar alt sit Klenód,

30) think on, prepare. 31) muses, meditates. 32) many ways, poet. 33) cunning devices. 34) the house. 35) *tie*, be silent, optat. (§ p. 52), *kvær*, poet. adverb, still, silenty, i. e. preserve the secret religiously. 36) each. 37) mattock. 38) immediately. 39) dig (§ p. 51). 40) cavern. 41) room. 42) an expletive particle. 43) prepare, make. 44) stones (p. 29).

baade Guld og kòstbare Vare,
og dèrtil alsköns[45]) Fetalje[46]) god,
baade Mjød og Vinen klare.
Saa ledte[47]) han dîd kær Datter sín
med hendes Tærner trende.
„Jeg haver berédt en Stúe saa fín
med Sølv og med Guld behænde,[48])
den er saa kol[49]) mod Solens Brand:
der vælder[50]) en Kilde[51]) af hviden Sand,
som Perlen rén er dens klare Vand.
I dvæle nu hèr vel Maaneder fem,
mens jeg paa Bølgen maa svæve,[52])
til Høsten[53]) komme vi glade hjem
i Lyst og Gammen at leve."

„Dernéde den sórte Grav jeg seer,
kær Fader! jeg siger for Sanden:
kommer jeg dernéd, ret[54]) aldrig mér
vi glade skúe hinanden."

„Stíg néd, stig ned, min Datter kær!
det er saa lystigt at léve dèr.
Trindtòm i Bøgens[55]) Sále[56])
saa liflig[57]) synge de Nattergále.[58])
Stig néd, stig néd, min Datter kær!
der er saa hèrligt at léve.

45) of every kind, i. e. divers. 46) victuals. 47) lead, conducted. 48) dexterously, artificially. 49) cool, a Germanism for *køltig*. 50) springs forth. 51) fountain. 52) must ramble. 53) at, in the harvest. 54) surely, certainly. 55) of the beech. 56) saloons, halls. 57) sweetly. 58) nightingales.

For Hulder[59]) og Höjbo[60]) du frygte ej[61]) dèr,
vi Kors[62]) i Dörstòlperne[63]) skréve.
Du béde en Bön[64]) hver Morgenstund,
hver Aften du ganger til Hvíle,
saa vogte[65]) Smaaèngle om din Blund,[66])
og bær' dig paa Ármene síne."
„Farvel da, kær Fader! du seer mig ej mér!
det Løfte du maa mig dog gíve,
at sende mit Hjærte, naar død jeg èr,
til Rerik; hans var jeg i Líve."
„Hold Mund,[67]) hold Mund, du lede Kvind,[68])
og pak dig[69]) nu strags i Hulen ind."
Nu dækked de Hulen med Kvist[70]) og med Grén,[71])
saa klagelig[72]) Hilda sig vinder;[73])
men Fad'rens Hjærte er haardt som Stén,
fast[74]) Kæmperne græde som Kvinder.
Hvi gjalder[75]) saa höjt i vilden Sky
den Ludurblæst[76]) og Vaabengny?
Hvi bæve de Grane[77]) i Lunden?
Ak, hjælpe dig Gud, du Konning bold!
dit Guld og dit Sølv er i Fjendens Vold,[78])

59) elfs. 60) spectres, ghosts, liter. the inhabitant of the barrow. 61) fear not, optat (ɟ). 62) crosses (ɟ). 63) the posts of the door. 64) beg (say) a prayer, optat. 65) guard. 66) slumber. 67) mouth, your tongue. 68) you ugly (lewd) woman! 69) get you gone. 70) twig, i. e. twigs (p. 29). 71) branch, bough. 72) mournfully. 73) winds, wrings herself. 74) although, a Swed. idiom for *skönt*. 75) sounds. 76) the trumpet-sound *Ludur*, or *Lu'r* or even *Lu*, is the name of a sort af antique horn or trumpet used in war. 77) the pines. 78) power

Din Borg Konning Alkor har vunden;[79])
Dine Kæmper er saar,[80]) Dine Svende[81]) 'er død':
han[82]) sparer ej Barnet i Moderens Skød,
for Du ham for Nidding udskældte.[83])
Prins Rerik i Höjenloft selv mon gaae,
han søger skön Hilda i hver en Vraa,[84])
han vader i Blod til sit Bælte.

Da mælte Kong Valdemar gram i Hú:
„ej Rerik har vundet sit Spil endnú;
skön Hilda han aldrig skal finde."
Han axler[85]) saa brat sit Purpurskind,[86])
behænde sin Brynje[87]) mon binde;
han rider sin Ganger[88]) ad Borgeled[89]) ind:
„hil være dig Alkor, Fostbroderen min!
vel var det, jeg hèr dig kan finde,
nu ville vi slikke[90]) hinandens Blod."[91])
Da hùg[92]) han med baade[93]) Hænder;
men Sværdet brast i Stykker to;
ham Alkor fra Sadelen render.[94])

„Nu ligger du alt paa din Bag
paa bløden[95]) Jord behænde,[96])
nu var det for mig en föje[97]) Sag,

79) a Germanism or archaism for *vundet*, won (p. 56). 80) wounded, an old adj. usually expressed by the partic. *saaret*. 81) young men. 82) he, the enemy, viz. King Alkor. 83) calledst, abusedst. 84) corner. 85) throws on his shoulder. 86) purple-cloak. 87) cuirass. 88) charger. 89) the gate, poet. for *Pórt*. 90) lick. 91) alludes to the ancient custom in swearing one another intimate friendship (*Fostbrødrelag*). 92) struck (§ p. 51). 93) both, poet. for *begge*. 94) runs lifts. 95) the soft, poet. form for *blød* or *den bløde*. 96) finely. 97) small.

dit uselig' Liv at ende.
Men aldrig jeg dræber[98]) Fostbroder min,
fast du mig en Nidding mon kalde;
min Sön du fæste skön Datter din,
saa frier[99]) jeg dig Borgen med alle.[100])
Men Valdemar drog sin hvasse Kniv:
„da agter jeg ikke at spare dit Liv."
Han havde[1]) da vejet[2]) Kong Alkor brat,
jeg vil det sige for Sande;
men Tagstenen[3]) ned fra Taarnet drat,[4])
og Valdemar slog[5]) paa hans Pande.[6])
Da flygted[7]) Kong Valdemars Svende fús,[8])
men ingen af dem saae Dagens Ljús,[9])
som vidste, hvor Hilda mon blíve.[10])
„Hvor est du, Prins Rerik! hvor est du,
min Sön!
haver du skön Hilda funden?
Kong Valdemar haver alt fangen[11]) sin Lön;
og vi have Sejeren vunden."
„Gud hjælpe mig arme uselig Svend!
Jeg haver forlóret[12]) min Hjærtens Ven.
Jeg søgte med Lampe, jeg søgte med Blùs,[13])
det var saa øde[14]) i Valdemars Hús,
jeg ingensteds min Fæstemø[15]) saae
og ingensteds hendes Tærner smaa.

98) shall kill. 99) deliver. 100) altogether. 1) would, should have. 2) killed, poet. 3) the tile, a tile. 4) dropt. 5) hit. 6) forehead. 7) fled. 8) readily, precipitately. 9) light, poet. for *Lýs*. 10) did stay. 11) poet. for *faaet*, got. 12) lost. 13) flamheau. 14) waste, empty. 15) betrothed maid.

Gud hjælpe mig arme uselig Svend!
jeg haver forloret min Hjærtens Ven.
„Du sörge ej saa, kær Sönnen min!
Din Mø jeg dig bringer til Hænde;
jeg lader nedbryde hver Stok og Sten,
jeg lader det Tavlegulv[16]) vende."
De søgte i Dage, de søgte i fem,
men Hilda de fandt ej i alle dem.
Da kasted de Svende Fakler og Blùs
i Höjenloft med stor Gammen.
De gyldne Flöje[17]) sank néd i Grús,
i vilden Sky brasked[18]) Flammen.
Saa brændte de Valdemars stolte Borg;
men Rerik havde stor Hjærtesorg.
„Hvad have I gjort? Ak, hjælp mig Krist!
den Lue saa sørgelig brager;
min Fæstemø have I brændt forvist,[19])
hør, hør, hvor det ypkelig[20]) Klager!"[21])
Da blev Prins Rerik saa vild i Hú;
i Ilden da vilde han springe.
Det var stor Jammer, det var stor Gru[22])
at see, hvor ham Sorgen mon tvinge.
Hans Svende ham bandt med Silkesnór,[23])
de bandt ham de Hænder hvide.
Sex Dage og Nætter han mælte ej Ord,
hans Fader til megen Kvide.[24])
Den syvende Morgen, da Sól opstód,
gik Rerik ind for sin Fader gód

16) checkered floor. 17) weathere-ocks. 18) bragged, showed itself, arose. 19) surely. 20) wofully. 21) laments. 22) horror. 23) silk-cord. 24) anguish, sorrow.

han var saa vee[25]) tilmode:
„I give mig Kaabe, I give mig Stav!
saa ganger jeg til den hellige Grav,
alt for mine Synder at bøde."[26])

Den gamle Konning da blev saa mód,[27])
han græd saa bitter en Taare:
„Du altid varst[28]) mig en Sön saa god,
nu lægger du mig paa Baare.[29])

Hvad hjælper mig Sølv og røde Guld?
hvad hjælper mig Lande og Borge?
en bárnløs Fader i sórten Muld
jeg ganger med bitre Sorge.

Blív hèr, min Sön! udi Rysaland,
her trives[30]) saa favre Kvinder;
selv rider jeg ud, jeg siger for Sand,
den vænneste Mø jeg dig vinder."

„Ak Fader! her er ingen Gammen mér,
paa Jorden er mörkt kun og øde.
I Himmelens Rige, hvor Hilda hun èr,
der finder jeg Ró for min Kvide."

Da tog Prins Rerik den Stav i Haand,
han gik saa brat for Sorgen.
Da sukked Kong Alkor og opgav sin Aand,
der var stor Jammer paa Borgen.

Tre Aar han vanked[31]) víde om Land,
og fandt hverken Ró eller Líse;[32])
da saae han i Drömme en gammel Mand,
han ligned Kong Alkor tilvisse.

25) woeful. 26) repent. 27) weary, sorry. 28) poet. for *var*. 29) the bier. 30) thrive. 31) strayed, rambled. 32) relief, comfort.

„Vend òm, 'vend òm, du Ridder bòld!
hvi spilder[33]) du Tiden saa ilde?
dit Rige er i dine Svendes Vòld,
de raade,[34]) alt som de ville.

Din Fader er lagt i sórten Muld;
men Hilda hun er dig tro og hùld.
Vend om, vend om saa skyndelig,
men mærk[35]) det Ord, jeg siger dig:
den Jomfru, du møder paa Höjelofts Bro,[36])
hende skal du kaare[37]) og give din Tro,
men Hilda skal komme fra Graven brat,
og sove saa sødt i din Arm hver Nat."
„Saa Hilda er død!" raabte Rerik brat.
Dà vaagnede han i den mörke Nat.

Grév Hildebrand sidder paa Alkors Bòrg,
der èr stór Frýd og Gammen:
„Prins Rerik er død af Hjærtens Sorg,
„nu ville vi glædes tilsammen.
„I Dág, stolt Mälfred! vort Bryllup[38]) skal staa
„nu Mjøden hin klare ej spares maa."

Ved Bòrgeled[39]) hviler en Pillegrim sig,
vel indsvøbt[40]) udi sin Hætte;[41])
han er baade gammel og uselig,
knap Foden fra Jórden kan lette.
„Kom ìnd, kom ìnd du Pillegrimsmand!
„nu skalt[42]) du den Mjød med os drikke!

33) loosest. 34) dispose, act. 35) attend to. 36) an old and obscure expression, liter. *the bridge of the high loft*, or *upper story*, perhaps *the stairs* are meant. 37) choose. 38) wedding. 39) an old expression for *Pórten*, the gate. 40) wrapt up. 41) cowl. 42) poet. for *skal*, shalt, by a

„Grev Hildebrand fæster sin Liljevand,[43])
„paa Gammen her skórter[44]) det ikke."
Men Malfred ham møder paa Höjelofts Bro,
hun er saa bleg om Kinde;
da Gubbens[45]) Ord sig til Minde han drog;[46])
han her sin Brúd skulde finde.
I Höjensal træder den Pillegrim ind,
han blev saa vee tilmode,[47])
her stande Kong Alkors gæve Mænd,
her stande de Staldbrødre gode;
i Höjsædet[48]) sidder Grev Hildebrand prud,
hvor Alkor för plejed at hvile;
ved Siden sidder hans unge Brúd,
saa sørgelig monne hun smile.
Den Pillegrim ydmyg til Grúen[49]) mon gaa,
i Krógen[50]) ved Asken han monne staa.
Det Hórn[51]) gik rundt med Øl og med Mjød,
de Kæmper det drabelig[52]) tömte;[53])
da tog den Greve Guldkronen rød,
alt som sig en Konning det sömte:[54])
I fylde mig Hórnet til øverste Rand,
det er til Prins Reriks Minde.
Det er tre Aar,[55]) han dróg ud af Land,
den hellige Grav at finde,

coarse Germanism they write sometimes *skalst*. 43) composed of *lily & wand*, otherwise *Vand* (p. 29), an old circumlocution for *girl*. 44) fails. 45) the old man's 46) he recollected. 47) woeful in his mind. 48) the throne. 49) the hearth. 50) the corner. 51) drinking-horn. 52) bravely. 53) emptied. 54) became. 55) viz. *since*

da sagde han: „Hildebrahd, Frænde kær!
„hvis inden den tredie Sommer
„I finde mig ej i Höjeloft her,
„der aldrig tilbage jeg kommer,
„da ligger jeg blég i sórten Muld:
„men I skal Guldkronen bære.
„I raade da for mit Sølv og mit Guld
„og for mine Kæmper kære.
„Ti sværger mig nu, I Alkors Mænd!
„medens Mjødehornet jeg drikker" — —
Da faldt Guldkrónen paa Jórden hen,
den brast vel i túsinde Stykker.
Fra Gruen rejste den Pillegrim sig,
de Krykker[56]) han kasted[57]) saa skyndelig,
han kasted den Kaabe og Hætte graa:
da stod han saa faver i Brynje blaa.
„Her seer du Prins Rerik, som du siger død!"
Men Hildebrand blev baade bleg og rød;
han greb saa brat til sit brede Sværd,
han vontes[58]) en sørgelig Brudefærd.
Men Rerik ham Sværdet af Haanden slóg,
og dybt sit Glavind[59]) i Hjærtet ham jóg.[60])
Prins Rerik nu op i Höjeloft trén:
„hvo sværger af eder at være min Mand?"
da svore de alle, de svore som én,
til Konning de Rerik da kaared paa Stand.
„I stander, stolt Malfred! saa blég og ræd,

56) crutches. 57) threw, viz. *away*. 58) expected, a Norwegian expression for *væntede sig*. 59) glaive. 60) thrusted.

„I frygte[61]) ej for min Vrede;
„jeg gjör ej værgeløs[62]) Mø Fortræd,[63])
„til Mildhed jeg flugs[64]) er rede.
„I gíve mig eders snehvide Haand,
„I mig eders Tro tilsige,[65])
„Skön Hilda er død den Liljevaand,
„vi ere hinanden vel líge."
„Naar Hilda ej lever paa grönnen Jord,
„og Hildebrand hviler paa Baare,
„saa giver jeg eder min Haand og mit Ord;
„jeg gilled ej Hildebrand saare."
Da blev der i Borgen et Vaabengny,[66])
de Fryderaab[67]) stége til höjen Sky.
I al den Stund skön Hilda hun sad
i Skovens den mörke Hule,
som Mos og Grén monne skjule.
Jeg siger for sandt, hun var ej glad.
Hun saae ej Dagens klare Ljús
og ej de Stjerner smaa;
der altid var mörkt i det Jættehús,
skönt Solen paa Himlen mon staa.
Paa Taget der var vel et Røghul[68]) gjórt,
men listelig[69]) skjult[70]) med en Helle,[71])
som tóg hende Ljusets Straale bort,
hun kunde ej Dagene tælle.[72])
„De Uger henrinde,

61) do not fear! optat. 62) defenceless. 63) trouble, vexation. 64) immediately. 65) do promise, optat. 66) here as a sign of consent and joy. 67) shouts. 68) aperture for the smoke. 69) cunningly, artificially. 70) hid, concealed. 71) a flat stone. 72) count § p. 49.

de Maaneder svinde:
de Ulve tude;[73])
det fryser saa haardt i Skoven derude.
Hvor est du, kær Fader?
Ak, vidste du, hvad jeg maa lide!"
„De Uger henrinde,
de Maaneder svinde:
i grönne Lunde[74])
höjt galer Gøgen ved Midsommers Stunde.
Hvor est du min Rerik?
Ak, vidste du, hvad jeg maa lide!"
Saa gik et Aar, saa gik vel tre
i Sorg og megen Kvide,
da døde hendes Tærner tre,
de Tærner døde af Hungers Nød,
de lævnede[75]) hende den sidste Bid[76]) Brød.
Skön Hilda sad ved de kolde Lig,[77])
hun kunde for Sorrig ej græde:
„Ak Herre Gud Fader i Himmerig!
„ak skjenk dem din evige Glæde!"
Men Hungeren hende saa saare drév,
hun glemte at sukke og bede;[78])
sin liden Hund hun sönderrév,
den vilde hun stege[79]) og æde.
Liden Issegrim[80]) var hendes sidste Ven,
den slikkede Haanden, der dræbte den.
En sulten[81]) Ulv ved Røghullet gik,
han tuded saa fælt og saa ilde;

73) howl. 74) groves. 75) left. 76) morsel. 77) corpses. 78) pray. 79) roast, broil. 80) the dog's name. 81) hungry.

den Líglugt[82]) han i Næsen fik,
den Brád[83]) han smage[84]) vilde.
Han snused og kradsede med stor Flid,[85])
og kasted de Stene behænde:
han grov fra Morgen til Midnats Tid,
da havde det Arbejde Ende.
Han ned til skön Hilda i Hulen drat;[86])
det Møde[87]) ham ej mon behage,[88])
han vilde saa fus[89]) tilbage;
men Hilda ham griber i Halen[90]) fat,
af Hulen han hende maa drage
sig selv til megen Umage.[91])
Til Skoven lakked den Ulv afsted,[92])
det bedste han kunde[93]) i mörken Nat,
men Hilda laae saa syg og mat,[94])
sine Hænder vréd[95]) og bitterlig græd.
Mod Himlen hun rakte[96]) de Hænder smaa,
saa venlig de Stjerner ned til hende saae.
„Ak Herre Gud Fader i Himmerig!
Du over mig usle forbarme dig![97])
Du hjalp mig ud af Hulens Nød,[98])
du frelse mig nu fra Hungerens Død!" —
Saa bad hun, og slumred saa sødelig ind.
Hun sov saa trygt foruden Fare.

82) smell of the corpses. 83) meat, properly roasted meat. 84) taste. 85) used both snout and claws very diligently. 86) fell, tumbled. 87) meeting. 88) please like. 89) fain. 90) the tail. 91) pains, trouble. 92) trotted off. 93) as fast as he could. 94) weary. 95) wrung. 96) stretched (¼ p. 49). 97) have pity, mercy upon! optat. 98) distress.

bevogtet af Himmelens Engleskare,[99])
alt i det klare Maaneskin.

Den næste Morgen, da det blev Dag,
hun vaagnede op med stor Behag.[100]).
Den blide[1]) Sol i Purpurglands[2])
steg frem bag Skovens grönne Krands.
I klaren Luft den Lærke sang,
og kvidred[3]) Gud Fader sin Morgensang.
„Ak Herre Gud Fader i Himmerig!
hvor her paa Jórden er lystelig!"
Saa tænkte hun paa sin Fader grum[4])
og Rerik sin Hjærtens kære.
„Hvor mon paa Jorden de vanke om?
Ak, mon i Live de ere?
Ak, kjendte jeg nu kun Sti og Vej,
og var jeg ej saa mat!
men fjærn og nær jeg öjner ej
et Spór[5]) i vilden Krat."[6])

Da hørte hun en venlig Lyd
som af en Jægers[7]) Hórn;
hendes Hjærte slog saa höjt af Fryd,
hun ilte gjennem Krat og Tórn;
da glemte hun al sin Hjærtesorg.
Det var ung Hagbart fra Reriks Borg.
„Du Ungersvend, forbarme dig!
Jeg er en fattig Mø,
jeg har i Skoven forvildet mig,[8])

99) host of angels. 100) delight, pleasure. 1) cheerful bright. 2) purple-splendor. 3) warbled. 4) cruel. 5) truce, path. 6) copse, briars. 7) a hunter's. 8) lost my way.

og maa af Hunger dø.
Jeg vanked om den ganske Nat,
jeg er saa syg, jeg er saa mat." —
„Ej est du nogen ringe Kvind,
„du favre Blomme[9]) du Liljevand!"
Saa satte han hende paa Gangeren[10]) sín,
og réd derfra paa Stand.[11])

Og alt som de red af Skoven ud,
de talte saa mangehaande:
„hvor agted du dig, skön Jomfru prud!
„medens du kom i slig Vaande?"[12])

„Jeg vilde til Valdemars gyldne Borg
„at tjene som Tærne i Stegerset[13]) der."

„Vilde du til Valdemars gyldne Borg,
„da var du vist fremmed i Landet her.
„Kong Valdemar hviler i sórten Jórd,
„hans Borg er tòm og øde,
„Kong Alkor den vandt med Manddom[14]) stor,
„men selver[15]) af Sorrig han døde;
„ti Valdemars Datter, den vænneste Mø,
„der fandtes saa vide paa Jordens Ø,
„blev kvalt[16]) i Borgens Flammer;
„det var stor Ynk[17]) og Jammer.
„Prins Rerik, hendes Fæstemand,[18])
„han blev saa vee tilmode;
„saa drog han bort til Jorsalaland[19])
„for Synderne sine at bøde.

9) poet. for *Blomst*, flower. 10) steed. 11) immediately. 12) distress. 13) kitchen. 14) valour. 15) the old nom. sing. masc. for *selv*. 16) suffocated (§ p. 49). 17) pity. 18) betrothed man. 19) an old name of Palestine.

„Der monne han Trøst og Husvalelse[20]) faa
„alt for sin bitre Sorg;
„i Morgen han lader sit Bryllup staa
„med Malfred paa sin Borg." —
Da blegnede[21]) Hilda, og daanede[22]) brat.
„Hvad fattes dig,[23]) væne Mø?"
„Mig fattes slet intet, jeg er kun saa mat,
„ret[24]) som jeg skulde dø."
„Nu frisk tilmode![25]) lad fare din Sorg!
„Nu ride vi flugs til Reriks Borg;
„der har jeg to Søstre kære,
„hos Malfred tjene de Tærner smaa,
„de vil dig undfange[26]) med Ære."[27]) —
„O! hvis jeg hos Malfred tjene maa!
„Jeg kan baade sy og sömme,
„dertil jeg kan Guldharpen slaa
„alt som sig en Tærne mon sömme."
Nu ride de af Borgeled ind,
der møder hun Ven og Frænde;
da svøber hun sit Hoved i Skind,[28])
at ingen maa hende kjende.
Ind traadte ung Hagbart for Malfred at staa:
„hvor mon det med eder, stolt Malfred! gaa?"
„I Nat[29]) jeg har født[30]) dig saa faver en Sön,
„dine Søstre ham svøbte,[31]) og fostre i Lön,[32])
„mig arme[33]) til Angest og Kvide.

20) comfort and consolation. 21) turned pale (½). 22) fainted (½). 23) what ails thee. 24) just. 25) be in good cheer. 26) receive. 27) honorably. 28) furred cloak, mantle. 29) last night. 30) born, brought forth. 31) swaddled. 32) secretly. 33) poor, wretched.

„I Morgen mit Bryllup med Rerik skal staa,
„jeg kan det ej længer forhale.[34])
„Krist give i sorten Muld jeg laa!
„Den Vej til Kirken at ride er lang,
„og lang at høre den Messesang;
„Gud hjælpe mig arme Kvinde!"
Da svarede Hagbart: „kær Malfred min!
„jeg veed vel Raad[35]) at finde.
„I Borgegaard[36]) stander en Mø saa fin,
„liden Gunver monne hun hede;[37])
„jeg fandt i Skoven den Liljevand.
„For eder til Kirke hun ride kàn,
„naar hende deròm I mon bède.
„Hun svøbe sig vel i Guldkaaben ind,
„hun skjule sit Hoved i hyiden Lín,
„og tale kun lidt med Fæstemand dín,
„alt som for en Brúd sig mon skikke,[38])
„saa mærker[39]) Kong Rerik det ikke.
„Og, naar fra Kirke de komme hjem,
„da skifte[40]) I Klæder, og du træde frem.
„Ved Bordet du sidde saa høvisk en Brúd,
„og bære med Ære Guldkronen prud;
„men, naar det lakker ad[41]) Sengetide,[42])
„kan Gunver sove ved Kongens Side." — — —
„Hør du, liden Gunver! jeg siger dig,
om du est tro og uden Svíg,[43])
jeg giver dig Kaabe af Skarlagen rød,

[34]) retard. [35]) counsel, advice, help. [36]) an old expression for *courtyard*. [37]) is called, is her name. [38]) it becomes. [39]) observes. [40]) exchange. [41]) approaches to. [42]) bedtime. [43]) fraud.

jeg giver dig Kjórtel af Silke blød;[44])
jeg giver dig Hælften[45]) af alt mit Guld,
om du vil være mig tro og huld."[46])
Nu skinner Solen paa Höjelofts Glar,[47])
Saa hellig den Söndagsmorgen var.
De Riddere axle det Purpurskind,
og gange for stolten Kong Rerik ind.
Men Rerik husker[48]) saa mangt tilbage,
han tænker paa Hilda og fordums Dage.
Nu skinner Solen i Jomfrubur,
der stande de Tærner med Ære,
de fæste paa Hilda Guldkronen pur,
saa stoltelig mon hun den bære.
„Liden Gunver, liden Gunver, du røbe mig ej!
„Du mæle ej Ord paa den Kirkevej!"
Men Hilda hun sukker[49]) saa saare i Lön,
huu tænker saa ofte paa Alkors Sön.
Nu rider skön Hilda paa Gangeren graa,
Kong Rerik alt ved hendes Side;
da synge i Skoven de Fugle smaa,
det var nu ved Midsommers Tide.
„Ak," sukkede Hilda, „den Dag var skön,
„da Valdemars Datter og Alkors Sön
„de gave hinanden deres Tro udi Lön!" —
„Hvi sukker I saa, liden Malfred fin?" —
„Jeg talede kun til Gangeren min."
Nu ride de atter en Stund[50]) tilsammen:
„Den Vej, stolt Malfred! er ond og lang,

44) soft. 45) one half. 46) affectionate. 47) an old term for *Glas*, i. e. windows. 48) remembers, thinks. 49) sighs. 50) a while.

„vi ville den korte med Spøg og Gammen,
„vi ville os kvæde en lystig Sang." —
„Tre Aar jeg i Jórdens Hule sad,
„alle lystige Viser jeg forgad;[51])
„min liden Hund jeg stegte og aad,
„graa Ulven haver jeg reden."
„Hvad siger I dèr, skön Jomfru fín?"
„Jeg talede kun til Gangeren mín."
Ved Vejen stod Valdemars gyldne Borg,
nu var der kun Stene og Grus[52]) tilbage;
da blegned skön Hilda saa brat af Sorg,
hun tænkte paa fordums favre Dage.
„Her hoppe Duer,
hvor för har danset Fruer;
her rode[53]) Svín,
hvor Kæmper för drak Mjød og Vín."
„Hvad kvæder I nú, líden Fæstemø fín?"
„Jeg talede kun til Gangeren mín."
Ved Vejen stande de gamle Linde;
Kong Rerik rider forbi saa tyst;[54])
dog sukked han dybt,[55]) og droges til Minde
i Ungdoms Dage sin Elskovs Lyst.
Men Hilda griber de Tömmer[56]) smaa,
den Ganger i Lindenes Skygge mon staa.
„Her stander du Lind
baade faver og fin;
din Skygge er èndnu saa kølig og skön,
din Krone er endnu saa frisk og grön;

51) forgot. an old impf. of *forgætter*, now we say *glemte*. 52) rubbish. 53) root. 54) silently. 55) heavy. 56) the reins, i. e. *Töjle*, bridle.

Smaafuglene kvidre endnu saa glade
og lege imellem de tætte Blade,
som fordum da i din Skygge
vi sloge Guldharpen trygge,
som fordum da Alkors Sön
gav Hilda sin Tro i Lön."
Det blev Kong Rerik saa underlig ved,
en Taare ham randt paa Kinden[57]) ned:
„Stolt Malfred, stolt Malfred, hvi kvæder I saa?"
„Jeg kvad kun, fordi min Hest vilde staa."
Nu er den Kirke flugs derhos,
der stíge de néd af höjen Rós,[58])
tólv Riddere følge den Konning prúd,
tolv Tærner følge den ùnge Brúd.
De Munke dem møde i Kirkedör
méd Bön og Sang, som det sig bör.[59])
Nu staa de for Alteret sömmelig.[60])
„Skön Jomfru! I skifte nu Ring med mig."
Da fik han den samme Ring tilbage,
som Hilda han gav i fordums Dage
alt under de gamle Linde;
den Ring han sig kunde vel minde.
„Stolt Malfred! I sige mig úden Svíg,
„hvor fik I den Ring, som I gav mig?" —
„Min Tærne den fandt mellem Stene og Grus
„i Asken af Valdemars gyldne Hus."
„Gud hjælpe mig arme, uselig Svend![61])
Da Hilda døde, da bar hun den.
Tag Ringen tilbage, min Fæstemø kære!

57) the cheek. 58) horse, poet. 59) ought to be. 60) becomingly. 61) swain, youth.

jeg kan den ret aldrig paa Fingeren bære;
tag Ringen tilbage, kær Malfred fin!
og aldrig den komme af Fingeren din!"
"Nu monne de hjem til Borgen ride.
Den Brudgom han var saa sorrigfuld;
men Hilda har glemt al Sorg og Kvide,
for Rerik er hende tro og huld.
De Kæmper sidde ved bréden Bórd,
de drikke bawde Øl og Mjød,
de vexle saa mangt et skjemtsomt Ord;
ti Mjøden dem smager saa sød.
Kong Rerik sidder saa tankefuld[62])
alt ved stolt Malfreds Side;
hun bærer saa höjt den Krone af Guld,
det maa ung Hagbart vel lide.[63])
Men Hilda i Stégerset drúd[64]) mon gaa
alt med de Kokketærner[65]) smaa.
Kong Rerik taler til Bruden sin:
„I sige mig nu, stolt Malfred fin!
hvi sukked I, da ved Middags Tide
vi gjennem mörken Skov mon ride?"
„Hvi jeg sukked, det haver jeg plat[66]) forgjet,
jeg bad min Tærne at gjemme[67]) det."
Stolt Malfred til Stegerset ganger sig.
„Liden Gunver! nu haver du sveget[68]) mig!
hvi sukked du, da ved Middags Tide
du gjennem Skoven med Kongen mon ride?"

62) pensive. 63) it is a delight for him. 64) sad, poet. 65) cookmaids. 66) entirely. 67) keep, remember. 68) betrayed (1).

„Jeg har dig ej sveget, min Frue fin!
jeg snakkede[69]) kun til Gangeren min."

Kong Rerik taler til ungen Brúd:
„I sige mig nu, stolt Malfred prud!
hvad sagde I, da for Spøg og Gammen
vi vilde kvæde en Vise[70]) tilsammen?"

„Hvad jeg sagde, det haver jeg plat forgjet,
jeg bad min Tærne at gjemme det."

Skön Malfred til Stegerset ganger sig.
„Liden Gunver! nu har du dog sveget mig;
hvad sagde du, da for Spøg og Gammen
I vilde kvæde en Vise tilsammen?"

„Jeg har dig ej sveget, min Frue fin!
jeg talede kun til Gangeren min."

Kong Rerik han sidder saa tankefuld,
i Hú saa vréd han var:
„jeg seer nok, skön Malfred! I er mig ej huld,
jeg faar kun saa korte Svar.[71])
Nu síg mig — I drages det sikkert til Minde —
hvad var det I kvad ved de gamle Linde?"

„Hvad jeg kvad, det haver jeg plat forgjet,
jeg bad min Tærne at gjemme det."

Stolt Malfred ganger i Stegerset ind:
„Du har dog bedraget[72]) mig, listige Kvind!
hvad var det, du kvad ved de gamle Linde?"

„Jeg har ej bedraget dig, Malfred fin!
jeg talede kun til Gangeren min;
alt, hvad jeg kvad ved de gamle Linde,

69) chattered. 70) Joy. 71) answers (¢). 72) deceived.

det kvad jeg kun til min Ganger graa,
fordi han ej vilde ad Vejen gaa."

Kong Rerik han sidder saa vréd i Hú:
„stolt Malfred, stolt Malfred! I vise mig nu,
den Ring, jeg eder i Kirken gav." —

„Den Ring, I mig i Kirken gav,
den gav jeg til min Tærne;
jeg bærer de Ringe ej gjerne."

„Du husker jeg bad dig, stolt Malfred fin!
den aldrig at lægge af Fingeren din."

Stolt Malfred hun ganger i Stegerset néd,
da var hun i Hu saa vréd;
„og hør, liden Gunver! om föje Stund[73])
jeg straffe skal dine lumske Fund;[74])
giv hid den Ring, dig Rerik gav!"

„Den Ring, mig Rerik i Kirken gav,
den svór jeg at bære til min Grav,
den kommer ret aldrig af Fingeren min,
den kan jeg ej give dig, Malfred fin!"

„Giv Ringen hid, du lede[75]) Kvind!
eller jeg dig kaster i Ormegaard[76]) ind;
Kong Rerik vil see den nu paa Stand."

„Den Ring ret aldrig, stolt Malfred! du faar,
om du mig end[77]) kaster i Ormegaard.
Men vil Kong Rerik den see paa Stand,
da skjule du mig under Kaaben din,
og vise ham Ringen paa Fingeren min!"

Stolt Malfred hun var vel i Hu saa vred,

73) in a short time. 74) thy insidious devices. 75) abominable. 76) prison filled with venomous serpents. 77) om end, although.

dog vendte hun Talen saa fage:
„jeg giver dig, Gunver, Guldkæden bred,
om du mig ej vil bedrage."
Nu svøbte de sig i Kaaben fin,
og ginge saa listig i Höjeloft ind
dem begge til megen Umage.
Liden Hilda fremrakte sin Haand saa hvid
alt under den Kaabe behænde.
„Stolt Malfred! I stige kun[78]) nærmere hid,
at Ringen jeg rigtig[79]) maa kjende!"
Da griber Kong Rerik om Haanden fat,
og kaster til Side[80]) den Kaabe saa brat;
der stander stolt Malfred bleg og rød,
af skogrende[81]) Latter[82]) den Höjsal gjenlød;[83])
men Rerik han blev saa vel tilmode.
„Ak!" raabte han, „Hilda! ak er det dig!"
og slynged omkring hende Armene baade,
„ak Hilda! ak, er det tilvisse dig?
est du ej et Gjenfærd,[84]) som skuffer[85]) mig,
da skalt du mig aldrig forlade."[86])
Der blev stor Fryd i den Kongeborg;[87])
ti Rerik han havde forvundet sin Sorg;
men Malfred og Hagbart i Ormegaard
skulde lide for Falskhed en Straf saa haard.
Da bad skön Hilda: „ak Konning god!
om I mig en Bön vilde vide,
da spare I Hagbarts unge Blod,
han frelste mig fra stor Kvide;

78) but. 79) duly. 80) thrown open. 81) chuckling. 82) laughter. 83) resounded. 84) spectre. 85) deludes, 86) quit. 87) royal palace.

I spare og stolt Malfreds Liv,
hendes Falskhed jo var mig til Baade;
I give ung Hagbart hende til Viv,
I skjenke mig denne Naade!"[88])

Da svarede Rerik den Konning bold:
„mit Hjærte, skön Hilda! er i din Vold,
ret aldrig en Bön jeg kan nægte[89]) dig.
Gudfader skee Lov i Himmerig!
min Ungdoms Mø jeg har funden,
nu har jeg al Sorrig forvunden;
nu ville vi leve i Fryd og Gammen,
til Graven os begge mon skjule." Amen!

88) grace. 89) deny, refuse.

TRYMSKVIDE ELLER HAMMERENS HENTELSE,

en eddisk Sang, oversat i Originalens Versemål ved denne Bogs Forfatter.

(Af samme Bog).

The purport of this very old song is, that the chief Giant had purloined Thor's mallet, the great palladium of the Gods, Loke is despatched to discover it, and returns with the account, that the Giant Thrym has it indeed in his possession, but will by no means restore it, unless the Goddess Freya will become his wife; the Ases however contrive to deceive him, Thor recovers his mallet, and immediately destroys the Giant,

together with all the guests assembled for the supposed wedding. — Those who wish a farther illustration of this song may consult Prof. Finn Magnusen's den ældre Edda, 2d vol. Copenhagen, 1822.

Vred blev da Vingtor [1])
der han vågnede,
og han sin Hammer
hos sig savnede; [2])
Skægget han rysted [3])
rev han og sit Hår,
længe Jordens Søn [4])
ledte rundten om. [5])
Og han det Ord
allerforst kvad;
„hør du nu, Loke!
„lad mig dig berette, [6])
„hvad ingen ved
„hverken på Jorden
„eller udi Himlen:
„Ås [7]) er Hamren ranet!" [8])
De gik til Freyas
fagre Gårde, [9])
og han det Ord
allerforst kvad:
„vil du mig, Freya!
„Fjederhammen [10]) låne [11])
„om jeg min Hammer
„opspore [12]) måtte?"
„Låne dig den vilde jeg
„var den end af Solv,
„få den skulde du,
„skønt den var af Guld.
Flöj da Loke,
Fjederhammen suste,
indtil han kom uden
Asernes Stad,
og han kom inden
Jotnernes Land.
Trym sad på Höjen,
Tusernes Fyrste,
gyldne Halsbånd [13])
Hundene [14]) han flettede, [15])
selv han ogsaa jævnede [16])
Sadeldyrets [17]) Man.
„Hvor går det Aser?
„hvor går det Alfer?

1) the god Thor. 2) missed. 3) shook. 4) the earth was the mother of Thor. 5) searched round about. 6) tell. 7) The Aser is a name common to the deities, like *the Olympians*, a sort of national name. The As means here the god Thor himself. 8) robbed. 9) houses, dwellings. 10) the feather-garment, a set of wings. 11) lend. 12) trace, find out. 13) collars (?). 14) for the dogs, Dative. 15) braided. 16) mended. 17) the saddle-animal i.

„hvi kom du ene
„til Jotnernes Land?"
„Ilde går det Æser,
„ilde går det Alfer,
„har du ikke Lorrides
„Hammer bortgjemt?[18])
„Lorrides Hammer
„haver jeg bortgjemt,
„åtte Mile
„under Jorden;
„ingen skal få den
„atter tilbage,
„uden han forer mig
„Freya til Brud!"
Flöj da Loke,
Fjederhammen suste,
indtil han kom uden
Jotnernes Land,
og han kom inden
Æsernes Stad.
Mødte ham der Tor
midt i Staden,
og han det Ord
allerforst kvad:
„Fik du noget
„for din Möje?[19])
„sig mig i Luften
„en lang Beretning;
„tit for den siddende
„Sagnet forvildes,[20])
„og den liggende
„lyver en Hob.[21])
„Noget[22]) fik jeg
„for min Möje:
„Tusfernes Fyrste
„Trym har din Hammer;
„ingen skal få den
„atter tilbage,
„uden han forer ham
„Freya til Brud!"
De gik med fagre
Freya at tale,
og han det Ord
allerforst kvad:
„Bind om dig, Freya!
„Brudelinet[23])
„age[24]) skal vi sammen
„til Jotnernes Land!"
Vred blev da Freya,
og fnyste sære,[25])
hele Æsa-salen
under hende skjalv,
brast og det store
Brisinge-Halsbånd:
„Kald mig den kådeste[26])
„blandt Kvinder alle,
„om jeg ager med dig
„til Jotnernes Land!"
Strags vare Æser
alle på Tinge

c. the horse. [18]) put aside, a euphemism for robbed. [19]) did you get (gain) any thing by the trouble you have taken. [20]) the tale is troubled. [21]) a (good) deal. [22]) something. [23]) bridal attire. [24]) drive, ride. [25]) fumed terribly. [26]) the most lascivious, wanton.

og Asynier
alle på Tale:
monne derom rådslå[27])
de mægtige Guder,
hur[28]) de skulde hente
Hammeren for Tor.

Det kvad da Hejmdal
den hvideste Ase,
vel forudvidende[29])
som Vaner[30]) alle:
„Binde vi om Tor da
„Brudelinet,
„bære han det store
„Brisinge Halsbånd!
„Klingrende Nogler
„knytte vi til Bæltet,
„lade om hans Knæ
„Kvindeklæder falde,
„men på Brystet
„brede Ædelstene,[31])
„kunstigen med Sæt[32])
„sire[33]) vi hans Hoved!

Det kvad da Tor
den tapre Herre:
„Aserne skulde
„mig skælde for fej,[34])
„hvis jeg lod mig binde
„med Brudelinet."

Det kvad da Loke
Loves Arving:
„Tor, med sin Kvæle
„ti du kun stille
„snart skulle
„Asgård bebo,
„uden[35]) du din Hammer
„henter dig igjen."

Vandt de da om Tor
Brudelinet,
bar han og det store
Brisinge Halsbånd,
klingrende Nogler
knytted de til Bæltet,
lode om hans Knæ
Kvindeklæder falde,
men på Brystet
brede Ædelstene,
kunstigen med Sæt
sired de hans Hoved.

Det kvad da Loke
Loves Arving:
„vist vil jeg med dig,
„være din Tærne,
„age skal vi sammen
„til Jotnernes Land."

Strags bleve begge
Bukke[36]) drevne hjem,
satte for Skæglerne,[37])
skulde hurtig løbe:

27) deliberate. 28) an obsolete expression for *hvor* or *hvorledes*, how. 29) foreseeing. 30) a gentile name like Ases, perhaps a Scandinavian tribe, to which Hejmdal belonged. 31) gems. 32) cunning. 33) set as adorn. 34) reproach me with effeminacy. 35) if not. 36) both the he-goats (viz. that used to draw his chariot). 37) the traces.

mangen Klippe braſt,
hrændte Jord i Lue;
Odins Sön agede
til Jotnernes Land.
Det kvad da Trym
Tusſernes Fyrſte: [38])
„Rejſer eder Jotner,
„reder [39]) os Bænke,
„fører mig nu da
„Freya til Brud,
„Njords fagre Dotter
„fra Noatune!
„Gange her til Gården
„guldhorned' Koer,
„kulſorte Øksne
„Jotnen til Gammen:
„nok har jeg Skatte,
„nok har jeg Guldbånd,
„Freya alene
„fattedes jeg end!" [40])
Tidlig om Kvælde
kom der mange Gæſter,
og for Jotnerne
Øl blev båret frem,
åd da Tor en Økſe,
åtte Lakſe,
alle de Kræſe, [41])
Kvinderne ſkuld' have;
Torſten ſlukked [42]) Tor
med trende Boller Mjod.
Det kvad da Trym
Tusſernes Fyrſte:
„hvor ſå' man Brude
„bedre tage til ſig?
„Aldrig ſå' jeg Brude
„bedre at ſå Mad, [43])
„aldrig nogen Mø
„mere Mjod at drikke.
Den ſnilde [44]) Tærne
hun ſad derhos,
og udfandt Svar
på Jotnens Tale:
„Freya Mad ej fik
„fire ſidſte Dögn, [45])
„ſå raſed hun af Længſel
„efter Rejſen hid.
Han [46]) lided under Lin, [47])
lyſted at kyſſe,
men bort forfærdet
för han gjennem Salen:
„hvi er ſå ſkarpe
„den Skönnes Blikke
„Ild mig ſynes
„af Öjnene brænde."
Den ſnilde Tærne
hun ſad derhos,
og udfandt Svar
på Jotnens Tale:
„Freya Søvn ej fik
„fire ſidſte Dögn,

38) viz. as he saw them coming with the supposed bride. 39) spread, cover. 40) I was wanting as yet. 41) sweet meats, pastry-work. 42) quenched. 43) eat. 44) ingenious. 45) days and nights. (?) 46) He, the Giant. 47) ducked with his head under the veil.

„så rased hun af Længsel
„efter Rejsen hid."
Ind kom den arme [48]
Jotne-Søster,
og voved at bede [49]
om Brudepenge. [50]
„Ræk mig de røde
„Ringe af din Hånd,
„hvis du vil vinde
„mit Venskab helt,
„mit hele Venskab
„min Hyldest [51] tilfulde!"
Det kvad da Trym
Tussernes Fyrste,
„Bærer ind Hammeren
„Bruden at vie,
„lægger Mjølner [52]
„i Moens Skød,
„efter Vörs [53] Skikke [54]
„vier [55] vå nu sammen."
Lorrided Hun
Io i hans Bryst,
da hårdmodig Helt
Hammeren kjendte;
Troldenes Fyrste
Trym, ſlog han først,
og hele Jættens
Ætt han knuste.
Dræbte og den usle
Jotne-Søster,
som bedet havde
om Brudegave:
hun fik Skrub
for Skillinger, [56]
og Hammer-Hug
for hele Penge; [57]
så kom Odins Søn
atter til sin Hammer.

48) sorry, miserable. 49) dared to beg. 50) bride-gifts. 51) affection. 52) the crusher, the name of the mallet. 53) the Goddess of marriage. 54) the ceremonies, manners. 55) consecrate, especially join in wedlock. 56) cuffs for coins; *Skrub* is here a collective noun, we say also *en Skrub*, a blow. 57) *hele Penge*, liter. whole money, i. e. large silver or gold-coins, of which *Skillinger* are considered as fractions or fragments.

00050018

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 02 January, 2016